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 Bird without

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1902.
Monthly, 50c. a Year.

When Love Passed By.

I was busy with my sowing,
 When Love passed by.
 "Come," she cried, "give o'er thy toiling;
 For thy moul thou hast but molling—
 Follow me, where meadows fertile
 Bloom unsown with rose and myrtle,
 Laughing to the sky;
 Laugh for joy the thousand flowers,
 Birds and brooks—the laughing hours
 All unnoted fly."
 But I answered: "I am sowing.
 When my acres all are planted,
 Glad to thy realm enchanted
 I will follow."
 Love passed by.

I had gathered in my harvest,
 When Love passed by.
 "Stay," I called—to her, swift speeding,
 Turning not, my cry unheeding—
 "Stay, O Love, I fain would follow—
 Stay thy flight, oh, sweet-winged swallow
 Cleaving twilight sky!
 I am old and worn and weary,
 Vold my fields and heart—and dreary,
 With these would I fly.
 Garnered woe is all my harvest,
 Sad ghosts of my dead hopes haunt me,
 Fierce regrets, like demons, taunt me—
 Stay!—I follow!"
 Love passed by.

—Solomon Solis-Cohen.

It Pays to Raise Fruit.

The fruit industry has been going by leaps and bounds. Prices have been good throughout the season. The producer has cleared thousands of dollars. The dealers have made almost as much as the producer. The industry has furnished employment to all who desired to work, and at advanced prices. The barrel and basket factories have been taxed to their utmost capacity. Railroads have been blockaded with a volume of freight business that has been unparalleled. Thousands of farmers for the first time in their life, have started handsome bank accounts. Merchants, lawyers, doctors and other business men, have grown envious of the fruit raiser, and are planting out orchards. Foreign markets are opening up and buyers falling over each other in an effort to get the fruit in a way that would indicate that price is a secondary matter.

Surely the fruit raisers are God's chosen people. They deserve, and get His choicest blessings.

Nine Great Mistakes.

1. To set up our own standard of right and wrong and judge people accordingly.
2. To measure the enjoyment of others by our own.
3. To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.
4. To look up for judgment and experience in youth.
5. To endeavor to mould all dispositions alike.
6. To yield to immaterial trifles.
7. To look for perfections in our own actions.
8. To worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied.
9. Not to alleviate all that needs alleviation as far as lies in our power.

A Thought for the New Year.

"It is the history of our kindnesses that alone makes this world tolerable, says Robert Louis Stevenson. If it were not for that, for the effect of kind words, kind looks, kind letters, multiplying, spreading, making one happy through another and bringing forth benefits, some thirty, fifty, some a thousand fold, I should be tempted to think our life a practical jest in the worst possible spirit."

A writer in the Cologne Gazette declares that servants in the United States do only half as much work demand twice as much free time and four times as much wages as servants in Germany.

The sneezewood tree is one of the many curious products of South Africa. It is so named because one cannot cut it with a saw without sneezing, as the fine dust has exactly the effect of snuff. It is very bitter to the taste, and no insect, worm or barnacle will touch it. The color is light brown, the grain very close and hard. It is a nice-looking wood and takes a good polish.

When placed in water sneezewood will sink, and for dock work, piers and jetties it is a useful timber, as it lasts a long while under water.

The danger of living in a house that harbors consumptives is illustrated by the fact that of 6,273 patients officially examined by the German Imperial board of health, 2,177, or 34.7 per cent, belonged to families that included other victims of tuberculosis.



HOME OF A SUBSCRIBER OF GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

Domestic soft soap: Potash, 71-2 pounds; grease, 10 pounds; water, 37 1-2 pounds.

Dissolve the potash in part of water, add one-third of the grease, put in a barrel and add the remainder of the water, a little at a time, for several days. Stir often. Ready for use in about two weeks.

—Tribune.

Remember that if the opportunities for great deeds should never come, the opportunity for good deeds is renewed for you day by day. The thing for us to long for is the goodness, not the glory.

F. W. Farrar.

Make sure that, however good you may be, you have faults; that however dull you may be, you can find out what they are; and that, however slight they may be, you would better make some patient effort to get quit of them.

—Ruskin.

"Do you always preach without notes?" inquired the new vestryman.
 "Yes," replied the old minister.
 "Don't you think you might do better if you preached with notes?"
 "Undoubtedly I would if they were \$5 or \$10 notes."—New York Press.

The New York State Fruit Growers' Association will hold sessions at Syracuse, in City Hall, January 8th and 9th, 1902. Admission free to all. Everyone interested in Agriculture is invited to attend. L. T. Yeomans, President, F. E. Dawley, Secretary.

Diplomatic.—"The earrings are very pretty," she said, with just a tinge of disappointment, "but the stones are very small." "But, my dear," replied the foxy man, "if they were any larger they would be all out of proportion to the size of your ears."—Philadelphia Press.

"Your wife is certainly a brilliantly handsome woman. I should think you would be jealous of her." His Host (confidentially)—"To tell you the truth, Seymour, I am. I never invite anybody here that a sane woman could possibly take the least fancy to."—Tit-Bits.

"The weather man predicts probable showers, but they don't come," remarked the horse editor.
 "If he'd predict improbable showers he might have better luck," added the snake editor.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The National Fruit—Alike with the question of a national flower, one often wonders what is the national fruit. According to "Country Life in America," the United States is surely the land of the apple, even though pomological meetings may no longer discuss so fully the juicy fruit that is with us every day in the year. Grown over the widest range of the country and under the most varied conditions, it is most adaptable not only in its vast range of varieties, but in its greatly varied uses.

Without apple pie at frequent intervals, what farm household can be called well ordered. The good housewife of the country scorns to limit the setting forth on her table of apple sauce; and what sort of a country school house would it be wherein a score or more of juicy apples were not consumed in sly bites under desk lids any proper school day?

Another evidence is the Italian fruit stands where the vender polishes the brightly striped but leathery skin of the Ben Davis; he sells it for ten months in the year, and it is his ideal fruit. While the names banana and "Dago" seem synonymous, the apple is the favorite stock in trade of the Italian.

"Even at the Pan-American exposition," suggests our authority, "the superb apples from Wisconsin were guilty of causing many pangs of desire in the passing thousands. The apple is yet the king of fruits."—American Cultivator.

The Old Garden.

I know of a haunted garden where the old-time flowers grow;
 There are hollyhocks and lilies in a long and stately row;
 There are lilac trees by the gateway, and roses white and red,
 And the Southern wood's spicy fragrance follows the careless tread—
 A memory-haunted garden, out of life's busy way,
 Where the spell of vanished summers lingers the livelong day.

The hands that planted these flowers have moldered back to dust,
 But their hearts are true and steadfast, and they seem to hold in trust
 The memories of the old-time, and those whom men forget,
 Perhaps for the lilac and lily the dead are living yet.
 Those whom our eyes can see not may tend them still—who knows
 Of the strange, sweet secrets hidden in the red heart of the rose?
 —"National Magazine."

Horticulture and Science.

A quarter of a century ago people jumped into horticulture in the belief that all that was required was to put out plants, set fruit trees and let nature do the rest, while they waited for wealth that was sure to come, says the Fruit Growers' Journal. It was not considered necessary by the mass of people that any special knowledge or judgment was necessary to insure success. The result has been more failures than successes all along the line. Nature, however, generous as she may be with promises, is nevertheless a coy maiden and somewhat of a flirt and a good deal of a coquette. Like any other maiden worth having, she has to be persistently wooed if her smiles are to be secured. The horticultural swain must know his business and attend to it, or the harvest is not his. These truths are coming to be better understood, and horticulture is beginning to be studied as an art. Slovenly fruit growers are going back to corn, wheat and stock, leaving legitimate horticulture to those who devote energy and intelligence to the business. In this lies the hope of the future of horticulture.

Singing in sorrow is the sign of God's saints.
 The world is never cold to the warm-hearted.
 Time lost in mending nets is saved in catching fish.
 Our real profits in life depend on our voluntary losses.
 There can be no music in life where there are no silences.
 The brightest truths are often dug out of the darkest doubts.
 Often the best view of heaven is that obtained from the knees.
 The family altar is the heart of the home and determines its health.
 The shadow of trouble is nearly always darker than its substance.
 Truth is in danger of becoming false when it becomes fossilized.
 There is no man so poor as to be without the influence of his example.—Ram's Horn.

That Present.

Are you looking for a New Year's present? Here it is: Send your friend a year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower. We have had twenty years' experience, and have learned how to make the best horticultural paper in the world. Green's Fruit Grower is the oldest publication and the best. It is an authority on the orchard, vineyard and garden. See our premium offers, also our clubbing offers in this issue.

All Readers of This

Publication will receive free and prepaid a trial bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine, if they need it and write for it.

Every reader of Green's Fruit Grower who is distressed by stomach troubles or tortured and poisoned by constipation or kidney troubles should write immediately to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine. It is a specific for complete and permanent cure of catarrh of the mucous membranes, dyspepsia, flatulence, constipation, congestion and disease of kidneys, inflammation of bladder and enlargement of prostate gland. One small dose a day does the work and the most desperate and stubborn cases yield quickly to this potent medicine.

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The Orchard Lands of Long Ago.

The orchard lands of long ago! O drowsy winds, awake, and blow The snowy blossoms back to me! And all the buds that used to be! Blow back along the grassy ways Of truant feet, and lift the May Of happy summer from the trees That trail their tresses in the breeze Of grain that floats and overflow The orchard lands of long ago!

Blow back the melody that slips In lazy laughter from the lips That marvel much if any kiss Is sweeter than the apple is. Blow back the twitter of the birds—The lisp, the titter, and the words Of merriment that found the shine Of summertime a glorious wine That drenched the leaves that loved it so, In orchard lands of long ago!

O memory, alight and sing Where rosy-bellied pippins cling, And golden russets glint and gleam, As in the old Arabian dream, The fruits of that enchanted tree The glad Aladdin robbed for me! And, drowsy winds, awake and fan My blood as when it over-ran A heart ripe as the apple grow In the orchard lands of long ago! James Whitcomb Riley.

Secret of Keeping Apples.

"There is no mystery nor secret in keeping my apples," says Orange Judd Farmer. "I have no cold, not even cool storage facilities, but simply a plain double wall brick house, one foot in the ground with earth banked up two feet outside. I accept the fact that only a sound apple can be expected to keep, and that it is the business of this kind to keep until dead ripe, unless affected by an outside agent. The ripening is hastened by heat and retarded by cold, whether on or off the tree. Under same temperature they ripen much faster off the tree than on."

"A sound apple hanging in sunshine on the tree will always feel cool to the hand, while in the same sunshine it will cook through if detached. Premature gathering does not add to keeping qualities, but does detract from eating qualities. Rome Beauty gathered before being fully colored were mellow two weeks later, while those on the trees were still hard. Ben Davis gathered in August were mellow by the middle of September."

The Price of Corn.

Here is a fact of interest just now in connection with the partial failure of the corn crop—in 1894, giving only a half crop of corn, the price touched 59 cents in August and gradually declined to 40 cents in January. The present price is going to very greatly restrict the consumption of corn and no one can be sure that it will touch 60 cents again before the crop of 1895 is available. We do not want to see any man get a dollar a bushel for corn.

Educational Notice.

A subscriber of ours, a prominent business man of Boston, writes that he will be very glad to hear from any ambitious reader of Green's Fruit Grower who desires a technical education, and has not the means to attend school. This gentleman, whose name is withheld at his request, has at his disposal a few scholarships in a well-known educational institution. If you are ambitious and in earnest, write to W. L. B., Box 3737, Boston, Mass.

CANCER AMONG ROYALTY.

The Death of Empress Frederick.

Is Cancer Hereditary?

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 5, 1901.—Since the death of this brilliant woman, and the recent alarm in England over the reports regarding King Edward, a series of articles have appeared in the press relative to this dreaded disease, and many people, not only throughout the United States, but from South America and Europe, have sought the advice of Dr. Benjamin F. Bye, the noted Cancer specialist of Indianapolis, relative to the disease being hereditary.

These inquiries have been suggested by the many marvelous cures effected by the Doctor's painless Oil Treatment, which in most cases, can be self-administered at home.

Secret of Keeping Apples.

Apples and potatoes are not suited to be kept in the same place, because apples need a very low temperature, whereas potatoes can't bear quite so much cold, says Practical Farmer. The lowest temperature for apples is about 22 degrees, and for potatoes about 40 degrees. Cold fresh air is needed for apples, and the cellar or apple room can be kept open when it is as cold outside as in. Keeping apples cold is the item and they need no wrapping nor bedding of any kind; such stuff would only be in the way. If apples are closely boxed or covered, their storage rooms may be kept open with safety, even when the weather is 10 degrees below the freezing point. Care and close observation is required in all this, and it is nice and safe work all along during the winter; it should be done by one who is careful. But there is danger of being surprised by a spell of hot weather in the spring, i. e., if one should happen to have a large stock of mellow apples on hand.

It is not enough to have the love and do the duty in silence. We live not by bread alone, but by every word that proceeded out of the mouth of those we love. Out of the mouth,—It is the spoken love that feeds. It is the kindness offered that furnishes the house.—W. C. Gannett.

Christianity wants nothing so much in the world as sunny people, and the old are hungrier for love than for bread, and the oil of love is very cheap; and if you can help the poor with a garment of praise, it will be better for them than blankets.—Henry Drummond.

What a man can do best, that is the task given to him by God. What his neighbors most want, that is the path to which he should direct his talents. No scorn is to be tolerated toward those every-day duties which God has given to us.—R. L. Carpenter.

Work is the seamless garment of grateful praise to God, its hem bordered with living flowers of hope and faith, its fruit the peace which passeth all human understanding, its crowning benediction, "Well done, good and faithful servant."—Grace White.

An egg added to the morning cup of coffee makes a good tonic.

A mustard plaster with the white of an egg will not leave a blister.

A raw egg taken immediately will carry down a fish bone that cannot be got up from the throat.

The white skin that lines the shell of an egg is a useful application for a boil. White of an egg beaten with loaf sugar and lemon relieves hoarseness. Take a teaspoonful once every hour.

A raw egg, with yolk unbroken, in a glass of wine, is beneficial for convalescents.

Plant a few Russian Mulberry for the birds. It will save much other fruit. The birds must live. They are your friends. They make it possible for you to grow fruit. They are easily satisfied and will be content if the mulberry is at hand, letting the berries and cherries alone so long as the Russian berries are to be had. I have not seen in years so many birds as the present. The robin is quite numerous; some others also. Remember the birds, they are your friends. The man with a gun is a nuisance and should be abated.

Farmer Krick: "Henry writes for more money; says he wants to take fencin' lessons." Mrs. Krick: "Well, fer goodness sake, send it to him, Hiram! It's the fust useful thing he's wanted to study sence he went to college. When he comes home ye kin jes' set him to work puttin' a new fence in front o' the house."—Judge.

When a man flatters himself that he knows a woman, he flatters—himself.

SECRETS OF THE NURSERY BUSINESS AND HINTS TO FRUIT GROWERS, is the title of a new publication, illustrated with hundreds of photographs of nurseries, orchards, and berry fields, printed on elegant paper. Sent by mail, post paid, for 10 cents. Address, Charles A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.

Captious Mother—What do you want to marry that young man for? He doesn't know enough to set the world on fire.

Sensible Daughter—May be not; but he says he knows enough to set the kindling wood in the kitchen range on fire.—Somerville Journal.

A Poser for Him—He—"I have always said that I would not marry a girl who was stupid." She—"But how are you going to know?"—Town and Country.

A Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, of recent date contains an account of a most remarkable cure for rheumatism and neuralgia by the active principle of the bark of the Tremula Aspen; the alkaloid being extracted and made into a new form of salicin which has the wonderful power of making the blood alkaline, thereby neutralizing the acid in the system so that rheumatic affections cannot exist. Dr. Stephenson, of 4 Irvington St., Boston, Mass., a specialist in these diseases, claims the honor of discovering this certain cure by treating a patient suffering from an acute nervous twitching of the skin. The chief remedy employed was the alkaloid of the Aspen bark; the relief desired was obtained and to his surprise the patient, who was also a great sufferer from rheumatism and neuralgia, was entirely and permanently cured. The remedy was then tried on a variety of other cases with the same surprising result. Many letters from all parts of the country are being written to the doctor by those who have tried it with success as well as those who wish to know more about it.

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PRACTICAL GRAPE NOTES.

There is no fruit, not even the apple, or strawberry, that is more widely grown in North America than the grape. It is successful in nearly all parts of Ontario and in the province of Quebec to some extent. Near the shores of Lake Erie and along the Niagara frontier our native grapes do as well in Ontario as almost anywhere in America. In the New England states, Northern Michigan and parts of Minnesota grapes are grown with profit. Of the Middle states it is useless to say more than that everyone knows how they flourish. In Florida and all through the Southern states to Mexico grapes of some kind do well, and on the Pacific coast the largest crops and the greatest acreage is found. Even Oregon and Northern Idaho are within the grape growing region.

PLANT MORE GRAPES.

But, we must return to the more general subject of grape culture. There is scarcely a place where even a few feet of ground is available that a few grapes may not be grown. Those who live in towns and cities where a wall or fence is the only support for the vines and rich clusters of fruit which they will produce need not be without them. I have known several cases of this kind where more grapes were grown than could be used by the families. Indeed, I have done this myself in Washington, D. C.

Those who live in villages or on small country places should never fail to grow all the grapes they want. Ten vines well cared for will produce enough for an ordinary family, but it is very nice to have some to spare to give to those who are less fortunately situated.

UNFERMENTED WINE.

We should all get into the habit of making grape juice, and thus prolonging the grape season over the whole year; for unfermented wine is the essence of the grape and in a most delicious, wholesome and harmless form. It is almost the same as the grapes and without the troublesome and useless seeds and skins. It is easily made and also very inexpensive if done at the right time and in the right way. The juice should be pressed out cold and not after the grapes are cooked (as is the more common practice), and then put over the fire and brought to a temperature of 175 degrees by a Fahrenheit thermometer. If it is brought to the boiling point there is no more certainty of the germs of ferment being killed and a part of the delicate grape flavor is destroyed. No sugar or other ingredient should be added. Tight bottling is all that is needed to preserve this delicious beverage indefinitely. The bottles and corks should be boiled or steamed before filling in the juice.

WHAT GRAPES TO PLANT FOR HOME USE.

For all of the region east of the Rocky Mountain divide there may safely be planted almost any of the varieties of the grape commonly sold by nurseries. They must be laid down and covered in winter where the winters are severe, but with this precaution there is scarcely a farm or village lot from Minnesota to Florida where some of the best of our grapes will not thrive. The range of their season of ripening is considerable

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In five years, 550,000 people have accepted this offer; and 39 in each 40 paid. They paid because they were cured, for no druggist accepts a penny otherwise. The decision is left with you.

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Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

and covers fully two months, while by keeping the later kinds in cold storage they may be eaten fresh throughout the entire winter.

For the convenience of those who may wish to plant grapes for their own use the following list, arranged in order of their season of ripening, will serve them quite well:

Campbell, Winchell (or Green Mountain), Worden, Delaware, Concord, Niagara, Brighton, Lindley, Salem and Catawba. None of these are proof against mildew and rot, but spraying with the copper remedies will keep them free and this is now a treatment which is so cheap and so profitable that no one should fail to use it.

A GOOD GRAPE TRELLIS.

Of all the forms and styles of trellises upon which to train grape vines there is none that I have seen so good for either general or amateur use that I like so well as the Canopy Trellis. It is made by setting stout posts every 20 or 30 feet apart and with five feet above ground. Cross pieces 3 feet long of 2x4 inch stuff are firmly fastened at the top of these posts by cutting out a block from each just big enough to receive them. This is done by sawing in 2 inches deep and 4 inches from the top of each foot and splitting down from the top. Then spike on the crosspiece, or it may be bolted fast at a greater cost. One wire is stapled fast to the posts just below the crosspieces and two more on top of them, one near each end. The grape vines are trained with straight stems reaching from the ground to the lower wire or central and an arm each way from the junctures. From these main arms the bearing wood is grown and trained outwards to the wires at the ends of the crosspieces. The fruit hangs under the canopy of leaves and branches and in a most natural way. It is easily seen and cut when ready. The arms are no serious obstruction to the use of a horse in cultivation. This style of trellis is already in use in some of the best vineyards in America, and should and will doubtless become popular in due time.

H. E. Van Deman.

J. H. Hale's Latest Advice on Peach Culture.

This a season of comparative leisure, therefore Green's Fruit Grower will ask a few questions which you can answer briefly or at length as you may have time. First Question—What is your opinion of the gas tar remedy for peach borers?

Mr. Hale's reply: Never mind the gas tar remedy; if the borers get in, dig them out and smash their heads.

Second Question—What is your opinion as to the value of banking up the trees in June, after digging out the borers to prevent them gaining access to the lower part of the trunk about the roots?

Mr. Hale's Reply: Banking the trees not later than the 20th of May and leaving them banked up until into August is the easiest way to keep out the borers, but even then you will have to dig a little.

Third—Are you troubled much at the North or South with peach yellows, and have you found any other remedy than digging out the diseased trees?

Reply: We have no peach yellows in our Georgia orchards and I have never seen a case anywhere in the state of Georgia, although I believe it has occasionally appeared in the mountains of north Georgia.

Here in Connecticut we watch for the first signs of the disease and pull up and burn the trees and probably don't lose more than 1 per cent. of our trees annually; while in nearby orchards where the rooting out is neglected, the loss is 10 to 20 per cent. annually.

Fourth—Do you consider bees injurious to peaches?

Reply: Yes, I know that bees do seriously injure peaches, bee experts to the contrary notwithstanding. Perhaps they don't puncture the skin, but many of our luscious early varieties often crack their own skins at ripening time, and bees destroy a lot of fruit that would otherwise go on the market or table in practically sound condition. However, as bees are valuable in assisting pollination, they probably pay all right for the fruit they destroy.

Fifth—Is there much danger of over-production of fine specimens of peaches, considering the large plantations being made in the South, West and elsewhere?

Reply: Yes, the present tendency is to over-production of peaches in many sections of our country. Just at the present time there are sections of the South and Southwest where Elbertas are being planted by millions, and the supply of

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What The Great Kidney Remedy, SWAMP-ROOT, Will Do For YOU, Every Reader of Green's Fruit Grower May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

Many women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood; in most cases they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their many ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles.

Neuralgia, nervousness, headache, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine, with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it night or day, with scalding or burning sensation—these are all unmistakable signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle by mail, free.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are sleeplessness, dizziness, irregular heart, breathlessness, shallow, unhealthy complexion, plenty of ambition but no strength.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 50-cent and \$1 size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

DOCTOR AFTER DOCTOR.

"None of Them Suspected That the Cause of My Trouble Was Kidney Disease."

Vinton, Iowa, July 15, 1901.
In the summer of 1893 I was taken violently ill. My trouble began with pain in my stomach, so severe that it seemed as if knives were cutting me. I was treated by two of the best physicians in the county, and consulted another. None of them suspected that the cause of my trouble was kidney disease. They all told me that I had cancer of the stomach, and would die. I grew so weak that I could not walk any more than a child a month old, and I only weighed sixty pounds. One day my brother saw in a paper your advertisement of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. He bought me a bottle at our drug store and I took it. My family could see a change in me, for the better, so they obtained more and I continued the use of Swamp-Root regularly. I was so weak and run down that it took considerable time to build me up again. I am now well, thanks to Swamp-Root, and weigh 143 pounds, and am keeping house for my husband and brother, on a farm. Swamp-Root cured me after the doctors had failed to do me a particle of good.

MRS. GERTRUDE WARNER SCOTT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in Green's Fruit Grower when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



MRS. SCOTT.

An Important Notice.

Our contract with the New York Tribune closes soon, therefore if you want Green's Fruit Grower clubbed with the Tribune Farmer, at 50 cents per year for both, send on your orders quick. After January 25th, the price of each of these publications will be 75 cents each. Notice that the Weekly Tribune is no longer published, but that the Tribune Farmer is published to take its place.

A minister passing along the road one day, observed a number of boys sitting in a circle with a small dog in the center. He inquired what they were doing, when one said they were telling lies, and he who ever told the biggest lie got the dog. "Dear me," said the minister, "I am ashamed to hear of you telling lies. When I was a boy like you I never told a lie." "Hand him the dog," said one of the boys. "He's won the prize."

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Who Loved the Trees?

Who loves the trees best?
"I," said the Spring;
"Their leaves so beautiful
To them I bring."

Who loves the trees best?
"I," Summer said;
"I give them blossoms,
White, yellow, red."

Who loves the trees best?
"I," said the Fall;
"I give luscious fruits,
Bright tints to all."

Who loves the trees best?
"I love them best,"
Harsh Winter answered;
"I give them rest."

Some Up to Date Fashions.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

New patterns and only the latest fashions are offered each month. For 50c we will send you any three of the patterns described and illustrated below and Green's Fruit Grower one year.



3983 Boy's Apron 2 4 and 6 yrs.

To cut this apron for a child of 4 years of age 2 1-2 yards of material 32 inches wide will be required.

To cut this waist for a miss of 14 years of age 1 3-8 yards of all-over lace and 2 yards 21 inches wide will be required to make as illustrated; 2 3-8 yards 21 inches wide, 2 yards 27 inches wide or 1 1-4 yards 44 inches wide, with 5-8 yards of lace when one material, with contrasting cuffs, is used.



3987 Norfolk Shirt Waist, 32 to 40 Bust 3982 Misses Fancy Waist, 12 to 16 yrs.

To make this waist for a woman of medium size 3 5-8 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3 1-8 yards 27 inches wide or 2 1-8 yards 44 inches wide will be required, when yoke is used, 3 3-4 yards 21 inches wide, 3 1-2 yards 27 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide when yoke is omitted.



3982 Three Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 Waist

To cut this skirt for a woman of medium size 8 3-4 yards 21 inches wide, 7

yards 27 inches wide, 3 7-8 yards 44 inches wide or 3 7-8 yards 50 inches wide will be required.

To cut this costume for a girl of ten years of age 3 7-8 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 7-8 yards 44 inches wide or 2 3-8 yards 50 inches wide will be required, with 1-2 yard of all-over lace for yoke and collar and 1-2 yard of silk for berth.



3983 Girl's Costume, 8 to 14 yrs.

To cut this suit for a girl of ten years of age 7 yards of material 21 inches wide, 5 7-8 yards 27 inches wide or 3 1-2 yards 44 inches wide will be required.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

What the Wife Did.

"I am the mother of eight children, five of whom are living. The others died when small, says Cornell Reading Course. The oldest living is 36 and the youngest 12. Three of them have graduated from high school and been a number of terms at an academy. One has been for five years at Cornell University. I have always done my own washing and weaving of carpets, as I have a large house, and it is furnished with rag carpets. I make my own garden and have helped rake hay and husk corn. One fall, alone, I husked between 500 and 600 bushels. I had one daughter and she was at home at that time, so I did no housework while husking, although I attended to the milk and butter, milked and got breakfast. One summer I piled 100 cords of wood and did my own housework. You will say there was no call for this. We were married the first year of the Civil War. In 1863 my husband was drafted, paid his \$300 and stayed at home. That had to be met in hard times for the farmer. Not many modern wives would think they could pull flax, cut corn, dig potatoes and do all things on a farm that we used to do. All this time I had a hired girl only a year and a half. We made our own table linen and toweling, spinning and weaving it, and our flannel dresses. I have been with the sick a great deal and always went to church and Sunday-school and attended societies which belonged to the church. To-day I can walk a mile or more as quickly as anyone. At the present time I have two old people to care for; one of them is 86 and the other is 83. There are five in our family, and I am doing all the work myself, and I am going to take the teacher to board next year. So you see, work does not kill, and there must have been some calculation to save steps. My husband says: 'You helped earn and saved more than I did.' The boys many times say: 'If it had not been for your pushing and helping us to school, we never could have done so well.' All this time I have kept up with the general reading of the day. I never counted my steps but once, and that was when I spun a skein of woolen yarn. I went a little over a mile." The husband of this woman can feel proud of such an industrious wife, though it would seem he would be ashamed to acknowledge that he allowed her to do some things. Piling cord wood, building the fires cold winter mornings and milking from four to eight cows, and then getting breakfast ready by 6 o'clock certainly seems to be "a little too much" to expect or allow any woman to do under any circumstances. When you come to add to the list of the strenuous woman's accomplishments making her own garden, raking hay and husking as many as 500 bushels of corn alone in one fall, it is a little more than "too much." It is not much wonder if the woman has been on the "sick list a good deal." A woman who had a husband

that wasn't much to boast of said to him one morning: "I had a queer dream last night. I seemed to be in a large market place where they had large glass cases filled with men labeled 'Husbands for Sale.' Some were marked as high as \$10,000." "Did you see any like me, dear?" ventured the man. "Oh, yes; and they were marked '\$2.49,' and were sold in bunches of six."

The Cuban woman knows nothing of the servant problem, for the servants in Cuba are part of the family and sometimes one finds three generations in service in one home. They are devoted to the interest of their employers and faithful to death in protecting the children of the house. The Cuban women rule these servants with love; they make requests of them and never give orders and the rules works admirably there although it has been declared a failure in the north.

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"Writing to Papa."

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It is absolutely pure. It costs only one-tenth cent a day per hen if you buy it in large cans. It will increase the profit from your poultry this winter. To be profitable your pullets should lay now. All your hens should be in condition to lay daily while eggs are high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce eggs.
If you can't get the Powder send us one. One pack, 25 cts.; five, \$1. Large two-lb. can, \$1.20. Six cans, exp. paid, \$5. Sample copy best Poultry paper free.
L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.



Our POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Fertile or Infertile Eggs.

Every season there is more or less complaint made by purchasers of eggs for hatching, that the eggs when received were infertile. There seems to be a natural tendency in mankind to charge their misfortunes to other people; thus when trees die the nurseryman is blamed for their dying, and when eggs are infertile the fault is laid to the man who sold the eggs. The fact is, that it is impossible to lay blame positively upon any person or any particular circumstance. It is possible that the eggs have been infertile when shipped, also that they may have been damaged during shipment, or the damage might have occurred after eggs reached the buyer. Those who buy eggs for hatching must realize that they are dealing with perishable products and must expect to take some chances of failure. If every man who bought a setting of eggs was sure of getting thirteen full blooded chickens, surely eggs for hatching would be in great demand. The following practical suggestions from a correspondent of the Country Gentleman are reasonable and to the point:

"The hatching season is a season of complaints. This year has been a bad one, and so was last year, the year before, and years and years before that. Expectations are not realized, disappointments occur, and this state of facts will probably continue so long as there are buyers and sellers of eggs.

Many buyers do not know whether the eggs which fail to hatch are fertile or not. They break the eggs, and if there is not a chicken in some stage of development in each egg, they believe the egg has never been fertilized. Every rotten egg is counted as an infertile egg, whereas the fact that it is rotten is pretty sure proof that the egg has been fertilized and the germ has died. Eggs subjected to the heat necessary for incubation will, unless they have been fertilized, at the end of three weeks, be clear and sweet, though the yolk may lose some of its consistency, and have a tendency to run. Rotten eggs, therefore, are always to be reckoned as fertile eggs. But I am profoundly of the opinion that many of the clear eggs, also, have been fertilized, and that in some way the germ has been destroyed before the heat of incubation has been applied.

Feeding Green Cut Bone.

Two years ago I purchased a "green bone cutter," then made arrangements with my butcher to furnish me with green bone, so I could grind twice a week, says Country Gentleman. After making many careful experiments, I find that I have the best results from feeding the green bone dry twice a week, about five ounces at a time. I give the bone in the morning, then follow in about two hours with a light feed of mixed wheat and buckwheat, scattered in chaff to make the poultry scratch it out. In cold weather I give warm food at noon. At the present time I am getting from forty hens thirty-five eggs a day, and have not had less than twenty-six any day. This spring I set ten hens, each with thirteen eggs, and hatched 127 chickens, all of which are now doing well. I give much of the praise to the green bone, for before using it, from the same number of hens, with the same care, I had only about half as many eggs and one-third as many chickens. I also find the eggs more fertile and the chickens much stronger. I cut my own bone and take all the care of the poultry. The hens are confined in a yard during warm weather until 3 p. m., when I give them a good feed of wheat and let them out to range until night. I omitted to say that I feed the bone twice a week throughout the year.

There is no occasion for either the fancier or the farmer to be constantly fussing with his fowls, or coaxing them to eat with dainty food or condiments. All that they require for health and growth is plain, nutritious food in sufficient quantity to keep them in a good condition.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth.

Farm Journal Notes.

If the surplus stock is fat and ready for market it is wise to sell now.

Kaffir corn is a wholesome poultry food, but not so fattening as Indian corn.

A small sleighbell on the necks of a few members of your turkey flock may keep foxes and other thieves from carrying out their evil designs.

When young cockerels fight remove the vanquished to the pullet pen for a few weeks. If left with his conqueror he will neither grow nor fatten.

Wheat can be profitably substituted for corn to the extent of one-half of the grain ration where it is relatively cheaper than the corn, which is the case in some sections.

If your early hatched pullets are matured enough to lay, coop them as you intend them to remain for the winter, as it is not safe to move them after they start laying; it will interfere with the egg yield.

When a dozen eggs bring as much in the market as a pound of butter, the farmer who keeps hens and manages them well is a little ahead of the dairyman whose cows hardly return enough for their keeping.

Brood coops, cleaned, whitewashed and piled in tiers under a shed at this season are marks of a careful and successful poultry keeper.

Preparing Charcoal for Hens.

It is a good plan to always have some charcoal where the hens can get at it, as there is nothing that can be fed to hens that has the effect which charcoal has in preventing disease. You can feed them charred corn once a week which will take the place of charcoal. You can char it by putting the corn, ear and all, in the oven and leaving it there until it has burned black, after which the fowls will gladly pick it from the cob.

Gems of Thought.

I will seek that which is lost and will bring again that which was driven away.—Ezek. xxxiv, 6.

Character is not cut in marble, it is not something solid and unalterable. It is something living and changing.—George Elliot.

The all-important thing is not to live apart from God, but as far as possible to be consciously with him. It must needs be that those who look much into his face will become like him.—Charles H. Brent.

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I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take this risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine; also a book. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay \$5.50 I leave that entirely to you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 410, Racine, Wis.

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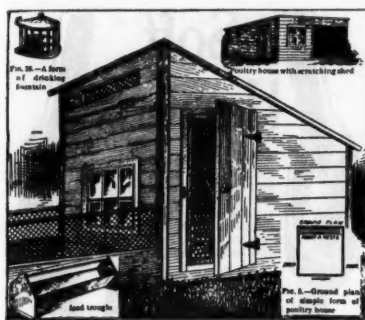
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IT ALL DEPENDS upon getting started right else. For the beginner, or the man who does not want to go in heavy, we have the **\$5 Reliable** Juvenile Incubators and Brooders. Equal in workmanship and result producing qualities to any of the larger machines. You'll want a copy of our 20th CENTURY POULTRY BOOK. It is a hummer. Tells all about the 126 pens of thoroughbred poultry at the Reliable Poultry Farm, and how they are cared for. Sent anywhere for only 10 cents. Send at once before they are all gone.
RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., Box B-45, Quincy, Illinois.

THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR
IS THE STANDARD HATCHER OF THE WORLD.
Used with uniform success on twenty-six Government Experiment Stations in the U. S., Canada, Australia, and New Zealand; also by America's leading poultrymen and many thousands of persons in every walk of life. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or price refunded. The original and only genuine non-moisture incubator, fully covered by patent. Winner of **GOLD MEDAL AND HIGHEST AWARD AT THE PAN-AMERICAN**, Oct. 1901. Illustrated, descriptive, 32-page circular FREE. Complete Catalogue and Poultryman's Guide, 164 pages, 8x11 inches, weighing one and a quarter pounds, 10c in stamps for postage. Ask for Book No. 75, and address our nearest office.
Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y.

IT TAKES FIVE CATALOGUES printed in five different languages to tell the people of the many points of superiority **SUCCESSFUL Incubators & Brooders.** One 300 egg machine will hatch more chicks than 20 steady old hens each time it is filled with eggs. They will be stronger, more healthy chicks, too. These machines will do for you just what they have done for thousands of others. Write for 158 page Catalogue enclosing 5c to pay postage. We ship machines and handle correspondence for the East from our new house in Buffalo. Write nearest office.
DES MOINES INCUBATOR COMPANY,
Box 16, Des Moines, Iowa, or Box 16, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WHITE WYANDOTTE
Is one of the handsomest fowls known; large size, good layers, and highly prized for their meat. The New York markets will, in time, more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotte for its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore, if we want all the good qualities, we must have more than one breed, but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White Wyandotte, considering their beauty, egg laying propensities, and desirability in markets of the world. White Wyandotte and Barred P. Rock, good breeding cockerels, \$2.00; pullets, \$2.50 each; trios, \$6.00. Eggs in season from Prize Stock, \$1.50 for 13. Also, S. C. Brown Leghorn good breeding cockerels, \$1.00 each; pullets, \$1.50 each; trios, \$4.00. Eggs in season, \$1.00 for 13.
Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.



On this page will be found an illustration of a modern poultry house, re-engraved for Green's Fruit Grower from a bulletin by the United States Agricultural Department. Notice the wire inner door leading from the outside, which permits the outside door to be opened during warm weather for the purpose of giving the building better ventilation. The smaller cut at the lower right hand corner shows arrangement of the perches, etc. The cut at the upper right hand corner shows poultry house with scratch pen attached; the scratch pen being almost a necessary addition. Notice the arrangement for drinking at the upper left hand corner and the box for feeding at the lower left hand corner.

Do not neglect cleaning the poultry house thoroughly once a week, and after cleaning scatter a little land plaster or dry earth over the floor to absorb odors. I am aware it is the theory of all poultry-men that the houses should be kept clean, but as a matter of practice I will guarantee to say that the majority of poultry houses are not cleaned once a month over the country at large, and often are not cleaned throughout the entire winter. Then the careless owners want to know what is the matter with his hens, why they do not lay, and why they are dumpy and stupid. They need not be surprised if they find dead birds occasionally in such filthy poultry houses, where the air is contaminated with accumulations of filth.

Place the cleanings from the poultry house in barrels with a layer of sand between a layer of manure. After a few months the contents of these barrels will have become partially decomposed. Then empty the contents of the barrels upon the barn floor and grind and mix thoroughly with a hoe. On applying this fertilizer to the soil, sow it something as you would wheat or other grains, being very careful not to apply it too freely, since it is a very strong fertilizer. I find difficulty on my own place in getting this fertilizer spread thinly enough upon the soil. Where it is spread carelessly it is often applied so freely as to be injurious to the soil instead of beneficial. I have known garden patches to be made so exceedingly fertile by the over application of hen manure as to make it impossible to grow crops upon the soil.

Chicks Need Grit.

The chicks will be benefited by having some kind of gritty material mixed with their first feed. Coarse sand or egg shells dried and run through the coffee mill is probably as good as anything for this purpose. The supply houses keep in stock what is known as "chick grit," but we do not believe that is in any better than what has been above suggested. Next to the ravages of lice, bowel troubles lead to the heaviest loss of chicks, and the grit tends in a great degree to prevent such troubles. If a chick is killed at the end of the first day that it has run with the hen its crop will be found to contain a considerable quantity of sand and fine gravel, and if the weather is such that the hen can be turned loose the day following that on which the brood is taken from the nest, and be allowed to select the food, the owner will generally be safe in relieving himself of any concern regarding their health. The hen sees to it that the chicks get something which is not usually thought of by the owner, and that is grit.—"Drovers' Journal."

Sell Near at Home.

No better advice that can be given to one who raises poultry and eggs for money, says American Cultivator. Sell your eggs and poultry near home, and better profits will be realized. It is astonishing how much the home markets are neglected in this respect. Summer hotels in the country and winter hotels in the South frequently get all their supplies from some large city, even their poultry and eggs. I have

asked a number of proprietors the reason for such an anomaly. In a few words they said that they could not rely on the home supply of eggs or poultry. They would be willing to pay a little more than the market rates for either, but the farmers had become so accustomed to sending their produce to the cities that they were slow in adopting any other course. They would some days bring in plenty of eggs, and then for a week nothing more would be heard of them. This irregularity could not be endured.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

The udder should not be full and distended any length of time under any circumstances.

The cow that is good in all respects is cheap at almost any price, while the poor one is dear as a gift.

The milch cow is the most reliable friend the farmer can have. No other will produce so much in proportion to the amount of food consumed.

It is a parody on cleanliness to try to strain filth out of milk, when it might have been obviated by the exercise of the most ordinary precautions.

It is a curious fact and yet true, that some of the most profitable moments any one engaged in dairying can spend are in repeated washing of the hands.

Weigh and record the milk given by each cow, and take a sample morning and night, at least once a week, for testing by the fat test.

Feed a good cow liberally with fresh, palatable feeding stuffs. Do not change these suddenly. Provide water, pure but not too cold, in abundance.

The reason that some farmers never extract the latent gold in dairy cows is that they persist in looking to the grain and corn fields for it.

Remove the milk of every cow at once from the stable to a clean, dry room, where the air is pure and sweet. Do not allow cans to remain in stables while they are being filled.

Allow no strongly smelling material in the stable for any length of time. Store the manure under cover outside the cow stable and remove it to a distance as often as practicable.

"A friend in Wyoming county tells us that last fall he gave an order to a farmer for half a dozen barrels of apples of mixed varieties, with strict orders to so pack the fruit that it would keep well. The fruit was used through the winter months and the other day he opened the last barrel. Removing the head, he found sawdust, and at first believed himself to be the victim of a joker. But as he went down into the barrel he found he had King apples in a perfect state of preservation, sound and plump as though fresh from the trees. This was a new wrinkle to him, as it is to us, and he says that hereafter all King apples that go into his cellar will be packed, as was this barrel, in sawdust."

Senator Depew, in his address said that in the course of President McKinley's administration the number of names on the payrolls of the United States had been increased by 194,000, while the total amount of salaries and wages had been enlarged to the extent of \$110,000,000. Wonderful figures those! And they signify a stupendous advance in genuine prosperity.

SEE IT SWELL

What about your bank account. Is it swelling? Wouldn't you like to see it swell? Two million people buy goods from us every year. They are thoughtful buyers who are looking out for their bank accounts. Are you one of them? **BUY WHERE YOU CAN BUY BEST.**

Any Catalogue Mentioned Below Sent Free for the Asking

Furniture—Farm Implements—Vehicles—Sewing Machines—Hardware—Crockery—Glassware—Stoves—Sporting Goods—Harness—Drugs—Stationery—Toys—Leather Goods—Musical Instruments—Silverware—Carpets and Rugs—Underwear—Notions—Books—Shoes—Millinery—Cloaks—Shirts—Furs—and Men's and Boy's Suits (both Ready-Made and Made-to-Order) including Samples.

Each of the above catalogues illustrates and describes everything that anybody wants in its line. Each quotes the lowest wholesale prices; prices that cannot be duplicated anywhere in America. Write today for the one that interests you.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

CHICAGO

SPECIAL NOTE: We have just issued a very complete catalogue of Surgical Instruments. It will be sent free to physicians and veterinarians.

Value of Liquid Manure.

Every farmer should know the value of liquid manure. The Pennsylvania station publishes the result of their tests, showing that the urine of cattle contains half the nitrogen and three-fourths of the potash as originally contained in the food. Surely this valuable plant food, which, if returned to the soil is capable of producing about half of the original crop, is worth saving. Liquids can be saved by means of absorbents, straw, leaves, etc., and if treated as directed elsewhere in this number, there will be no loss before they are again returned to the ground. Many modern barns are now built with manure cellars under them for preserving all the manure, liquid and coarse.

The Wolf river does exceptionally well along the eastern foothills of Colorado at an altitude bordering around 6,000 feet. Howard Poston, of Morrison, Jefferson county, this year produced forty-four boxes of first class apples of the Wolf River variety from six trees ten years old. The fruit was sold to a Denver dealer at 3 cents a pound and he in turn passed out the apples within a few hours at 7 cents a pound. The Wolf River is an overly large showy apple of indifferent quality and will not be in season for three months to come.—Field and Farm.

There is only one way in which a plant can be forced to branch and that is by cutting off the stalk. The plant thus interfered with will make an effort to grow, and either a new shoot will be sent up to take the place of the lost top, or several shoots will be sent out along the stalk. If but one starts cut it back. Keep up this cutting back process until you have obliged as many branches as you think are needed. Persistence and patience will oblige the plant to do as you would like to have it do.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Some New York Prices—As to the cost of living here is a price list of farm products I received yesterday: Milk 10 cents a quart, cream 80 cents, cottage cheese 20 cents a pound, butter 60 cents a pound, eggs 50 cents a dozen, broilers, regular, \$1.25 a pair; 9 ounces, \$1 a pair; roasters, 25 cents a pound; fowls, 18 cents; ducks, 25 cents; goslings (double "s") 25 cents. Graser tells me that corn costs him \$1.50 a bushel, and his hens "don't lay no more." Give them coal tar, oyster shells, lime, parched corn and time.—"Tipp" in New York Press.

Once we have loved we never lose; That is not love which can forget; Through loss and loneliness and grief, This gem is as its coronet. That true love never can forget. That is not faith which drops its hold, Once we have trusted, in our clasp Forever lies life's changeless gold, Nor withers in our loosened grasp; True faith through all time keeps its clasp. Once we have loved we cannot lose, Who loves must trust and cannot choose. —Margaret E. Sangster in New York "Sun."

Jagwell: "What makes that hen in your back yard cackle so loud?" Wigway: "Oh, they've just laid a cornerstone across the street, and she's trying to make the neighbors think she did it."

Many a hard chain is made up of soft snaps.

The Best What is in all Leading Varieties
FINE POULTRY.
Stock and Eggs for sale. 32-page Illustrated Catalogue 5c. OTTO H. MAGLY, Successor to Chas. Gammerding, Box G 35, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

CALIFORNIA RED WOOD
Twelve ounce cold rolled copper tank, hydro-safety lamp, incinerator, and the best system of heating and ventilation is what makes the Sure Hatch Incubator hatch sure. Common Sense Brooders take good care of little chicks. Our free catalogue contains hundreds of actual photographs of the Sure Hatch at work and in full of honest poultry information. You ought to have it. Let us send it to you. Write at once, addressing nearest home. Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb., or Columbus, O.

ALL VARIETIES PRIZE POULTRY
bred for utility and eggs. Stock and eggs cheap. CATALOGUE FREE.

J. D. BOUDER, TELFORD, PA.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS
BEST HOT WATER PIPE SYSTEM. Simple, durable, economical and safe. Hatches as strong and more chickens from 100 eggs than any other. Prices reasonable. 96-page illustrated catalog of incubators, brooders, fancy poultry and poultry supplies free. C. C. SHOOKER, Box 461, Freeport, Ill.

EGGS AND FOWLS.
Bar and W. P. Rocks, Lt. Brahmas, Langshans, B. Minorcas, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Houdans, Polish. Extra laying strains. Eggs \$1 per set, as good as you pay \$2 for or your money back. Send now for illus. catalogue. W. W. Shampayne, Box 6, Little Silver, N. J.

A LITTLE BEAUTY
is what they call the 55 egg.
MARILLA INCUBATOR.
"Pretty as a pretty doll" and hatches here, too. It is not a toy—made just like our large machines. Guaranteed to please you. Satisfaction or no sale! our motto. Marilla Brooders the best made. Hatched like a house. Crowding impossible. Complete catalogue for 4 cents. MARILLA INCUBATOR COMPANY, BOX 82, ROSE HILL, N. Y.

200 EGG 2 SELF-REGULATING INCUBATORS IN ONE.
BANTAM 30 Days Trial. 100 eggs \$5.00. 150 eggs \$7.50. 200 eggs \$10.00. BUCKETE INCUBATOR CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

\$5 INCUBATORS FREE
Self-regulating. Guaranteed for 2 years. Hatches every good egg. Send for catalogue No. 55. Six sets and get one free. INVINCIBLE HATCHER CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Don't Let Hens Loaf.
They'll work overtime on raw cut bone. A worker lays, a layer lays. You can get half the time and still cut more bone with **Mann's Bone Cutter** Model 1902. Than with any other type. It cuts all shin bones, meat and gristle. Wastes nothing. Never clogs. 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL—no money in advance. Free Cat! explains. F. W. MANN CO., Box 39, Milford, Mass.

It Brings More Eggs
Get a Dandy Green Bone Cutter and double your egg yield. Our new catalogue tells all about feeding green bone, and the best machine for cutting it.
Sold Direct PRICE, \$5
on 30 days' trial. and up
Stratton Mfg. Co., Box 18, Erie, Pa.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

BE INDEPENDENT. Send for sample of the goods we manufacture and full particulars, all for 13c stamps. The I. L. Perry Mfg. Co., Belfast, Me.

PARALYSIS LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA & Nervous Prostration Cured
Dr. CHASE, 234 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

POULTRY PAPER FREE.
Your name and address on postal card mailed to Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Illinois, will bring you free sample with elegant full-page color plate frontispiece showing in natural colors a pair of standard fowls, reproduced from oil painting by Frank L. Sewell World's greatest poultry artist. Sixty-eight to 100 pages monthly, 50 cents a year. **SEND TO-DAY FOR FREE SAMPLE.** Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

When we see a well dressed man or woman we cannot suppress our admiration. It is the duty of every person to make as good an appearance as possible, not only upon the street or in the parlor, but in the office and before his own family, if he can afford the expenditure. Good dressing is not always a question of expense; it is more often an expression of good taste. There are men and women who expend large sums for dress, who are in fact extravagant, who do not make the pleasant impression made by others who dress with far less expense, but have greater tact and taste. The old saying is if you cannot remember what your friend wore on a certain occasion, it is an indication that he was well dressed. I cannot agree with this entirely, for often a man may be well dressed, maybe so well dressed that you can remember distinctly what produced the desirable effect. No person can afford to wear soiled clothing if he has sufficient means to have his clothes cleaned, or to buy new ones. If a man wear soiled clothing in public, it is an indication that he is careless and slovenly in other respects, and yet clean and desirable clothing is not always a test of good character. If you cannot afford a number of suits of clothes, it is best to provide yourself with suits of dark color, since they are not so conspicuous. If you wear continually a light colored suit you will be recognized far and near by this peculiar suit of clothes, but a light suit of woolen is a desirable and refreshing change from more sober colors. Of late years men's suits are made up almost exclusively of one pattern of cloth, though you will occasionally see an elderly man clinging to the old style of having his trousers of different cloth from the coat and vest. Tall men like you should avoid stripes, but short men can wear them since the stripes add the appearance of height. Frock coats used to be worn during business hours, but of late years they have almost entirely disappeared. The sack coat is far more easy and much less in the way as a business suit. Do not buy cheap ready made clothing, for, though it may look well when new, it soon loses its shape, fades and becomes dingy.

There are in every town tailors who will make men's suits from their own measures at about the same price you could buy the same grade of cloth ready made. This has long been the condition of affairs in London, where you can get a suit of clothes made as cheap as you can buy it ready made, but this is a recent innovation in this country. I once entered a store on High Hilborn, London, intending to order a suit of clothes made, but was frightened out of the deal when the proprietor name as the price \$11 for cloth and making. I went across the way and ordered a suit for \$25. I could not believe it possible that a good suit of clothes could be made for this price, although the goods shown me was satisfactory.

There are three points in dressing that attract particular attention, the first being the hat, second, clean collar and tie, third, the shoes. If these three parts of the man are well dressed, and the other garments are passable, you will be presentable. On the other hand no matter how well dressed you may be otherwise, if you are wearing a soiled collar, or a soiled tie, and a rusty hat or dingy shoes, you cannot appear well dressed. While your overcoat may differ in color from the suit of clothes worn under it, it is well to have the gloves and hat match the overcoat in color. Avoid loud neck ties, yet the tie may be bright and attractive since it is about the only color a man is allowed to indulge in. Avoid much jewelry. A watch chain, one ring and a modest scarf pin is all one is permitted to wear. A man should dress somewhat after the style of the people with whom he associates, or with the citizens of the country in which he resides. When we see upon our streets a Chinaman, dressed in the peculiar garb of China, we must see at a glance that it would be better if he would

modify his garb more after the American style. If we are sojourning in China the same rule will apply there, where we should dress more after the style of the Chinese; and yet the traveler through foreign countries cannot be expected to change his garments to suit the style of every country through which he passes. Young men in college often adopt certain styles of dress, and I counsel you to follow this style to a moderate extent. For instance, you will find few students wearing silk hats except possibly in the evening, therefore it would not be in good taste for you to wear a silk hat during the busy part of the day. Silk hats are questionable during business hours for business men, and yet elderly men may wear them with frock coats. At church, at the concert, or when invited out to dinner, be exceedingly careful about your dress. At formal dinners nothing but full evening dress is permissible after 6 o'clock.

That I May Faithful Be.

Beloved, it is morn?
A redder berry on the thorn,
A deeper yellow on the corn;
For this good day new born,
Pray, Sweet, for me,
That I may be
Faithful to God and thee.

Beloved, it is day?
And lovers work, as children play,
With heart and brain untired alway,
Dear love, look up and pray
Pray, Sweet, for me,
That I may be
Faithful to God and thee.

Beloved, it is night?
Thy heart and mine are full of light,
Thy spirit shineth clear and white.
God keep thee in His sight.
Pray, Sweet, for me,
That I may be
Faithful to God and thee.
—Washington "Star."

A Busy Life.

The Cornell Reading Course for Farmers' Wives gives the story of one busy farmer's wife which doubtless could be duplicated, in all essentials, by many others. Says the heroine of this useful life:

"Two things I have been taught in my long farm life. One is that work never kills, and the other is that we must calculate work beforehand in order to save steps and do a great amount of work. I am 58 years old. Have been on a farm all my life until a year ago, when we built a new house on one end of our farm which opens on a public road and retired from farm labor. My father was a farmer and a minister of the old

school, who believed in no salary, but believed in working for a living. I learned to milk when 7 years old and always did my share while at home. I was sent to school, but at 14 commenced to teach a district school on a third-grade license. I soon received a second and then the first grade. I boarded around. I was married at 19 and then my farm life began in earnest. We always kept a dairy—from 12 to 14 head. When we were married we did not own a foot of land. My husband and I bought thirty acres the day after we were married, joining the old homestead of his people, with whom we lived. They owned fifty acres, but there was a mortgage of \$350 on that. We took care of them until they died, paid the mortgage, bought enough more to make us 200 acres. We had a sugar orchard and made from 300 to 500 pounds of sugar and a great deal of syrup every year. We kept sheep and always worked up the wool, spun, wove and made full cloth for men's wear and for flannel sheets. We knit our own socks and stockings. I would always rise in the morning at 4 or 4.30, winter and summer, and have built my own fires, milked from four to eight cows, prepared the breakfast and had it at 6. Until about ten years ago we made butter, and since then have sent it to a factory. I always did my own churning and many are the books of poems, histories, stories and newspapers I have read through while churning.

Artificial Flesh.—Dr. Gersuny, a prominent Vienna surgeon, says that in cases where the flesh of patients has sunken away in parts, as for instance after the removal of teeth or a part of the jaw bone or an injury to the nose, he finds that melted paraffine can be injected under the skin and that it will be permanently retained there, without absorption, so as to restore the normal contour. The discovery has aroused wide interest among the profession.

The advice that is dear as a gift will be dangerous as a guide.

Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

Ripley's

Compressed Air Sprayers

Have been tested and endorsed by Stark Bros. Nursery Co., Louisiana, Mo. Green Bros. Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., and thousands of others in U. S. and Canada. Sprays solution in a mist fog. Saves 1/2 solution and 1/2 over other sprayers. Sprays trees 25 feet high by using extension pole. Fill 1/2 full solution, pump in air, turn on nozzle, and the solution is discharged. Fine brass cylinder pump fitted on outside, easy to adjust solution. Fine Vermorel spray nozzle. Great for whitewashing houses, etc. Sold under a guarantee. Tested 60 lbs. pressure. Has safety valve, double sealed and riveted. Prices cash with order, including one year subscription to Western Fruit Grower.
4 Gal. Heavy Galv. Steel \$5, weight 12 lbs. 4 Gal. Heavy Copper \$7, weight 10 lbs. 5 Gal. Heavy Galv. \$3.50, weight 15 lbs. 5 Gal. Heavy Copper \$4, weight 12 lbs. 4 ft. Ex. pole \$2.50, 6 ft. Ex. pole \$3.00. Agents Wanted.
RIPLEY HARDWARE COMPANY, Box 56, Grafton, Ill.



FAT FOLKS reduced 15 pounds a month. Safe and sure. Send 4 cents for sample box, etc. HALL CHEMICAL CO. Dept. 104 St. Louis, Mo.

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THEN, AS NOW,

Peter Henderson & Co.'s Seeds and Plants were the acknowledged standard of excellence. (Established 1847.) "Everything for the Garden" is the title of Our New Catalogue for 1902—the most superb and instructive horticultural publication of the day—190 pages—700 engravings—6 superb colored plates of vegetables and flowers.

To give this Catalogue the largest possible distribution, we make the following liberal offer:

Every Empty Envelope

COUNTS AS CASH.

To every one who will state where this advertisement was seen, and who encloses 10 Cents (in stamps), we will mail the Catalogue, and also send free of charge, our famous 50-Cent "Henderson" Collection of seeds, containing one packet each of Sweet Peas, Giant Flowering; Parsnips, Mammoth Flowering; Asparagus, Giant Comet; New York Lettuce; Freedom Tomato, and White Flame Celeriac, in a coupon envelope, which when emptied and returned will be accepted as a 25-cent cash payment on any order of goods selected from Catalogue to the amount of \$1.00 and upward.

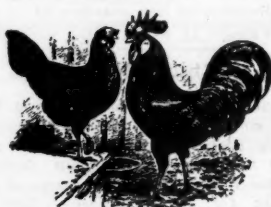
PETER HENDERSON & CO.,

35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns.

THE POPULAR LEGHORN. The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the leghorn when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in sitting. Like a good milk cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Good breeding cockerels, \$1 each; pullets, \$1.50 each; trios, \$4. Eggs in season from Prize Stock, \$1 for 13. Also, White Wyandotte and Barred P. Rock, good breeding cockerels, \$2.00 each; pullets, \$2.50 each; trios, \$6.00. Eggs in season, \$1.50 for 13.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.



SENT ON 3 DAYS' TRIAL FREE!

The CO-RO-NA MEDICATOR

A natural evolution from E. J. Worst's famous Catarrh Inhaler that has won a world-wide reputation. It is made of Nickel and will last a life time; is so compact it may easily be carried in a vest pocket, or reticule. Cures Diseases by destroying the Germs that produce them. The latest discovery for treating Catarrh and all diseases of the Air passages by dry air inhalation.

Catarrh.

Don't take medicine into the stomach to kill germs of Catarrh in the head. Nothing but Air can reach the homes of these germs and, when medicated by passing through the Co-ro-na, kills them. Air was the agency that carried the germs of disease into your head and is the only agency that will carry a medication that will destroy them. It is a combination of science and common-sense that has for years proved beyond all question of doubt to be the only positive cure for these diseases. Catarrh, Colds, Pains and Roaring in the Head, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Headache, Partial Deafness, La Grippe and all diseases of the air passages, yield as if by magic. This is a pocket physician, so simple that a child can use it anywhere, at any time. The principle of inhalation is the most perfect yet devised.

SPECIAL OFFER

To demonstrate how easily, quickly and completely the CO-RO-NA Mediator will cure you, we will mail to any reader naming this paper within the next few days, a CO-RO-NA Mediator complete with medicine for one year, and full directions for a quick home cure. If it gives perfect satisfaction after 3 days trial and you are pleased in every way, then send us \$1.00 to pay for it. If not, return it at the expired time which will cost you only 30 postage. In this way you can test this unequalled treatment absolutely free, then if you are not convinced that it will cure you, you still have your money. Can any offer be fairer? You're taking no chance.

Address **E. J. WORST, 96 Elmore Block, ASHLAND, OHIO**



Not Sold by Druggists. AGENTS WANTED.

A Nutting Song.

When November days are thrilling
With the north wind's vibrant shrilling
And the leaping pulses tingle with a joy
That will not drown—
O, it's out across the meadows
To the woodland's shifting shadows
Where the dead leaves, gold and red leaves,
Crisp and crinkled, flutter down!

How the echoes of our singing
Set the coppic aisles to ringing
While from out the golden stubble pipes
The quail in tuneful mirth!
And between songs, hark! the patter
And the quick, incessant chatter
Of the ripened nuts that clatter, glad and
gleeful, down to earth.

Every hollow holds its burden;
Everywhere a toothsome guerdon
Underneath the fallen leaflets and the
grasses may be found,
While the brown burrs, pelting, shatter
And the nuts, unpriested, scatter.
Making mad and merry music as they pat-
ter on the ground.

What though all the skies be sober
Since the passing of October—
Though the forest boughs are thinning and
the meadow slopes are brown?
There is naught so rare as nutting
When the winds wax keen and cutting
And the dead leaves, gold and red leaves,
Crisp and crinkled, flutter down.

—New Orleans "Picaune."

The Management of Manure.

This is a seasonal topic and one which should ever be of interest to the farmer and fruit-grower. The value of manure depends upon the animal producing it, upon the food which the animal is fed, also largely upon whether you preserve the liquids, and upon the manner in which you store and handle the manure. In nature there is no waste. Man only is wasteful. If men were not wasteful our farms would be increasing in fertility, instead of decreasing, as many of them are each year. Nature has planned so wisely that plants, trees, vines, grasses and all kinds of animals may feed upon the products of the earth, and yet not cause the earth to become barren. The trees and plants get their means of growth largely from the atmosphere, returning to the soil everything they have taken from it, through their leaves or the growth they have made when the same is reduced to ashes or to mould by decay. In a somewhat similar manner animal life returns to the earth in one form or another all the fertility which it removes from the earth. Lest some one should criticise my statement I will add that animals do not return in the manure all the fertilizer to the soil which they have taken from it, but the other portions they are capable of returning to the soil in the hide, hair, flesh, bone, milk, butter, cheese and other forms. But man in his wastefulness and thoughtlessness allows enormous waste to occur through the exposure of manure to the storms of winter, and to the leaching of heavy rains of spring, also to the heating of the manure pile which so freely wastes the nitrogen. It has been shown that manure stored under a shed at a certain date contained about twelve pounds of nitrogen to the ton, and that the same manure five months later, had nearly the same amount of nitrogen showing scarcely any loss; while similar manure placed in a heap where it fermented, lost a large portion of its nitrogen, as did that manure that was spread in the barnyard exposed to the storm. If it had been spread upon the field promptly from the stable, but little loss would have occurred. Readers of Green's Fruit Grower often ask about buying ashes, phosphate, nitrogen and other commercial fertilizers. Our reply is, save all the manure you can, in the best possible manner, then buy all you can afford to pay for, after studying your soil as carefully as possible to see what kind of fertilizer it needs most. There is but little danger of applying too much if you spread it broadcast. C. A. G.

A Letter From the Widower.

The lonesome widower is no more. He is now happily married. I want to thank Editor Green and the readers of his paper who have taken such kindly interest in my affairs, as expressed in their numerous letters. My advice to bachelor friends who would like wives is, that they be in earnest and honest. The last is the most important. Be careful what you say, and say what you mean in looking for a wife. Look for good acts rather than good looks, remembering that "Handsome is that handsome does." Love must be first, but love alone will not make you happy. You must have dinner, companionship and many substantial things besides love. A good wife must be a lady and a Christian. A wife must be willing to learn to become a good housekeeper, if she is not already one. My wife is well skilled in house-keeping. She has her likes and dislikes the same as I have, but we have arranged everything, and we pray for a

happy journey together through life. Bachelor readers look up and be encouraged for there are surely mates for you, but be certain that you find the right one. Don't be in a hurry to get married, but act quickly when the time comes. If you desire to question me on this subject of getting married, address your letters to Green's Fruit Grower and I will answer them through that paper, doing my best to help you, as our editor helped me. Wishing you all the blessings of happy married life, such as I now enjoy I subscribe myself.

The Happy Married Man.

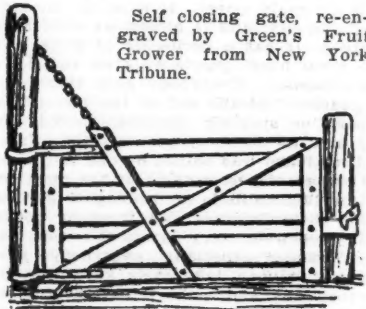
Notes by E. S. Gilbert.

On November 20, 1900, an ice storm in this locality broke down thousands of fruit and forest trees, the damage being greatest on the highest hills.

A bushel of apples to the square mile, will be the estimate of the apple crop in Allegheny county this fall. I know of no cellar that has a winter apple in it. There is a partial crop of pears, but few plums and cherries.

This county produces wild strawberries, often all we can find time to pick. There are two wild *Fragaria vesca*, one red, the other white, and the ordinary meadow berry, *Fragaria virginiana*. I prefer these wild berries to cultivated varieties; when I pick them they part from the hull. I have poor success in growing the improved strawberry. My father used to invest money frequently for plants that never yielded fruit. I often read accounts of strawberries grown with ease by the farmer, but have not succeeded in this respect. I have grown thousands of bushels of apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, currants, blackberries, raspberries, and a few peach and quinces, having plenty to use and give away, but the cultivated strawberries have always failed.

Editor's Note.—Mr. Gilbert's failure with cultivated strawberries is truly remarkable. There must be something peculiar about his soil. This is the first instance I have heard of in recent years where an active, energetic, capable man has failed to produce strawberries for his own table after repeated efforts; and who still relies upon wild fruit picked from the meadows and borders of forests. I will send Mr. Gilbert a few plants of the Corsican strawberry, asking him to plant them next spring and report results.



Self closing gate, re-entrained by Green's Fruit Grower from New York Tribune.

Possibilities of the Apple.

George T. Powell, of New York, said: "People predict the coming of a period of overproduction," he said. "That same prediction has been made every year for the last forty years, and yet not once in all that period have we had too many apples to meet the demand. We can increase the consumption at home by 100 cent cent.; Germany has just got a taste of our good apples, and an enormous market in consequence is opening up in the German empire; it is only a question of time until a demand comes from Japan and China, and when that times does come, even if our production is double and treble what it is now, we shall not produce enough to furnish our customers in the East with one apple apiece. It is merely a question of producing the right quality of fruit and arranging for proper distribution and marketing. Solve that problem and we shall not produce too much even when all our possible apple area is producing to its fullest extent.

"And to what extent may production not be developed? Just see, what has been accomplished under the crude methods employed in the past. I made a special investigation in 1898 as to the profit then being realized from apple production in that state. One authority from which I obtained a report estimated the average value of the return per acre from apple growing in the state at \$100. On twenty adjoining farms, in one county, the average return for five successive years (two of these years being failures) was put at \$85, or equal to 6 per cent. on a valuation of \$1,400 per acre.

HEALTH RESTORED



The entire country is astonished at the wonderful cures perfected through the method originated by Dr. J. M. Peebles, the Grand Old Man of Battle Creek, Mich. This science is a subtle force of nature, combined with magnetic medicines, and called by the eminent doctor,

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Geo. H. Weeks, of Cleveland, Ohio, sends heartfelt thanks for restoration to health after suffering from nervous prostration and insomnia for years; he says he now enjoys excellent health and restful sleep every night. Mrs. J. A. Rusk, of Itasca, Minn., cured of uric acid poisoning in two months treatment, writes: "I am better than in years, and each day brings new health and strength. I will refer all ailing ones to you." Mary A. Earl, Crawford, Mich., suffering from pronounced female difficulties and kidney disease, says: "I took your treatment three months and it has been a success in my case. I am indeed grateful to you for my recovery." C. F. Davis, Woodman, N. H., who suffered all the miseries of a dyspeptic, writes that as the result of Dr. Peebles' treatment, he had not missed a meal since last March. D. W. Bridgman, of Del Norte, Colo., writing Sept. 30, after a 3 months course, "When I began treatment with Dr. Peebles' Institute of Health I was a cripple, unable to walk but little with a cane. Now I am able to walk with ease; some days ten or fifteen miles. My general health is excellent. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude as previously I had tried everything I could hear of and got no relief." Mrs. Isaac Varney, Dover, N. H., a sufferer of spinal trouble and nerve exhaustion, writes she would not go back to the state of health she was in before taking this treatment for all the world. Solomon Fried of Vanderbilt, California, cured of neuralgia and catarrh, says: "I am well, and a thousand times obliged to you."

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Wrecking the Forests.

One of the most pathetic sights which is becoming common throughout our section of the country is the solitary, bent and ungainly remnants of what was once a grand, luxuriant and stately forest, says Quitman (Ga.) Advertiser. Standing alone in the midst of a wilderness, shorn of its foliage, its ungainly limbs stretching out in sad supplication to the devastated soil below, which can no longer furnish nourishment to the charge which nature gave it before the hand of man interfered, stands the solitary, decaying tree. Such is the effect of the onward march of progress. The seeker after wealth uses every means to obtain it, regardless of the demands of posterity or the blight left in its path. Saw mills and turpentine stills are a necessity to the present generation, but what is to become of the future? To posterity we may leave coffers overflowing with abundance of shining, glittering metals, but a moment's reflection will convince anyone that the time is not many centuries distant in this country when the forest will have disappeared and the soil have become sapped in a manner which will make it impossible for man to obtain therefrom substance sufficient to exist on.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Blindness in dogs comes from various sources, but the greater number from neglect. Very few people ever trouble themselves concerning their dogs, only to see that they are fed. A simple remedy and one which if it be used in time, will cure nearly all the ordinary ills that beset the canine eye, is boracic acid. Put a quarter of a teaspoonful in a half a cup of boiling water and when cool enough to place the finger in, wash the dog's eye. The hotter it can be used the better. A marked improvement will be seen in a short time.

Eta G. Connolly.

How to Drain Land Profitably.

On every farm there is probably some land that could be made more productive by underdrainage. Properly drained land can always be worked earlier, and more profitably. The best and most economical way to drain is explained in the book, "Benefits of Drainage and How to Drain," which is sent Free by JOHN H. JACKSON, 103 3rd Ave., Albany, N. Y.

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by Senator Tillman.

THE SOUL'S VISION,

A Scotch Story by Ian Mac Laren.

THE RIVER'S WARNING,

An Indian Story of the West by Hamlin Garland.

Other contributions of special interest by Maurice Hewlett, David Warfield, B. J. Hendrick, E. Carl Litzner, W. K. Merrick, Marion Hill, Ralph H. Barbour, Samuel A. Nelson and E. S. Chamberlayne are among the contents of

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MAHER & GROSH
642 A St., Toledo, Ohio.



The Master Hand.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Jno. W. Crouch.

A wonderful artist went over the land Designing and painting as no one else can: In varying colors of beautiful green, With flowers bright tinted all scattered between, With sunshine and shadow, with dew-drops and rain, His art could be seen over forest and plain.

Then springtime and summer he changed from the scene, And painted another as fair to be seen With many bright colors, with crimson and gold, He gilded the woodland with glory untold; He touched up with beauty the fruit by the lane, And softened with yellow the corn-field and grain.

But soon this rare picture all faded away, So he painted another, one cool stormy day: Not many the colors yet fair as a dream, With glistening whiteness he draped the whole scene, Till orchards and buildings and all were aglow With the wonderful light of the beautiful snow.

LEONA IN EUROPE.

Seven Years Experience of an American Girl in Germany and Italy.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

"How much time have you spent in Europe?"

"Five years. We first landed at Hamburg, Germany, stopping there over night. It was snowing hard and we went right from there to Berlin."

"How long did you stay in Berlin?"

"Just a year."

"How does Berlin compare with American cities?"

"In some respects Berlin is far better. It is a very flat city, and has not the excellent street car service you have in New York. The houses are all built in flats. You see mostly flats in Europe. The streets are nearly all well shaded, but there is hardly any grass to be seen, everything is paved. Unter den Linden is the main street. It runs on one side of the city, and is almost as wide as a river. It has a bordering of trees, and a great many people walk up and down on Sunday. Everybody goes there for pleasure. At the end of the street is a park or sporting ground. Crowds of people go there in hot weather. Unter den Linden was named by one of the old German emperors. One of the most interesting sights is the zo-ological garden, about two minutes walk from our house. It is open on every day in the week, but on Sunday especially everybody goes there; women take their knitting and crocheting and make it a day of pleasure. They do not observe the Sabbath in Germany as we do here in America."

"How about beer drinking there?"

"Well, everybody drinks beer. We could go out on our veranda and look down on a beautiful garden, filled with trees and flowers. The trees especially were of a variety not found here. Their blossoms looked like bouquets of roses. You invite your friends in and they can there chat and drink their beer. They still cling to the old customs of fighting duels. This seems to be one great sport with the Germans. In this country we would look upon it as a very cruel sort of sport."

"Do the women and children drink beer?"

"Everybody, children as well as others."

"Ministers?"

"Yes, everybody."

"Do they have wine in these gardens?"

"Yes."

MUNICH AND ITALY.

"Berlin is not nearly so interesting as Munich, though it rained nearly all the time we were in that city. It is very hot there. The winters are not so cold as they are here. We did not have so much snow, nor did it last as long. There on the first day of March the trees are all budded and green."

"Where do you go from Munich?"

"We started for Italy. Mr. Dryer had to go ahead on business. He was sent by the missions at Rome."

"Did you go directly to Rome?"

"No. The first city we stopped at was Florence. It looked more like Rochester N. Y., than any other city I have visited since I went away. Most of the houses have gardens, and the people seem to enjoy themselves. One very interesting sight was the church we visited. The

door casings were made of marble, and the walls were made of mosaic, inlaid. It must have taken years to build it. Inside these walls are the bodies of the priests who have served the church for many years. Another thing that interested us was the tombstones with their simple inscriptions. They put photographs of the deceased on the tombstones.

"Where did you go after you left the city?"

"We went to Verona. It was more like a little country station. We stopped there just over night, went to a hotel and asked for a room. The place looked like an old run-down farm house, such as they have in Germany. There was a room on the second floor, but it did not look at all inviting. The floors are made of brick or stone, and the houses are not kept in repair and fixed up as they are here, not being painted. The bedsteads were all made of iron, and they never offered to give us clean bedding, the same as you would have in any hotel here. We asked for clean sheets, and they came all folded up very nice, but on opening them we found they had been slept on before. Roland said, 'If you cannot give us clean sheets we will go to another hotel.' After making a fuss they gave us clean bedding."

"What were the first impressions you had of Rome?"

"I will tell you an incident that happened on the way to Rome. While on the train we did not have a very good impression of the Italians. We only paid half-fare for Gerald on the train going from Rome. When we got to Rome there were three Italians on the train drinking wine, etc., and the conductor on the train made a fuss about Gerald's fare. It would have been all right as long as Mr. Dryer was to meet us at Rome; but Italians are always meddlesome, and when we got to Rome they got off the train before we did and reported that we had a passenger on that we had not paid for. Of course Mr. Dryer knew that we were coming and came to meet us. We went into the station to get our baggage, and told him about the ticket, when one of the men from the station told us we would have to show our tickets before we could go on outside the depot. I gave Mr. Dryer the tickets and they asked him for the rest of Gerald's fare, but he did not have the money with him. When they found they could not get any more money out of us, they allowed us to go. We asked a policeman about it, and he said this was just a trick of the Italians to get money. They manage every way in the world to get money."

FARMS IN ITALY.

"How do the farming lands of Italy compare with American farms?"

"The farms of Italy are not at all like those of this country. In the first place, you see nothing but barren fields most all the way; ruined houses, ruined castles of old emperors that lived ages and ages ago, nothing but their crumbling houses to remember them by. The cultivated part of Italy you cannot see while passing through, because all the large places are surrounded by high walls. Italy is a great place for robbers, as everyone discovers. Wherever you go there are great high stone walls, perhaps as high as this house. You can't see inside at all, and if you want to get in you have to go to the porter who stands outside the door. Then there is another protection you see there that you never see here. On the top of these walls is a covering of cement and broken glass, and if one attempts to climb up by ladder, he gets stuck on this broken glass and it's goodbye to him. We would not call these small patches of land farms at all here in America. They are small lots or fields, one field belonging to one man."

"So they would own not over three, four or five acres at the most?"

"Yes, this is what you call the farms of the wealthy people of Italy. The rich people of Italy live as well as the poor of America, and the poor people of Italy have simply nothing to live on."

"What does the laboring man get for a day's work in Italy?"

"Well, now, I can tell you that 5 francs is about \$1.00, and the laboring man there gets 5 to 15 francs a month, which would make it about \$3.60 per month."

"How much do the laboring women get in Italy?"

"Well, the very best get \$2.50 a month."

"How much would a woman in the field get?"

"Just as much as a man. Generally about \$3.20 a month, same as a man."

ITALIAN VINEYARDS.

"Don't they grow a great many grapes in Italy?"

"Oh lots of them, but not as good varieties as you have in America."

"Are the vineyards walled in, too?"
 "Yes, everything is walled in. We pay 3 and 4 sous per pound, that is, for good grapes; in American money, 4c per pound; we sometimes get good grapes 2 pounds for 5c."

"Are apricots grown there?"
 "Yes, and very nice. The price is 2c per pound; we never pay more than that."

"Peaches are not so plentiful are they?"

"Well there are some peaches, but apples are very scarce. A pound of fruit there would be just three-quarters of a pound here. When you buy a pound of sugar, you would get but three-quarters of a pound in Rome."

"Do you burn coal or wood?"
 "We burn charcoal; we never see wood."

"Did you have oranges and lemons there?"

"Lots of them."

"Do you have any other tropical fruits, that we don't have here?"

"Yes, we have the fresh figs; those are beautiful, not at all like the dried figs we have here. They are of two kinds, green and purple. We have two fig seasons, which is peculiar. About the first of June we have the first crop of figs. They are the shape of a pear, with a big, soft, rosy face. The inside is red, of a pulpy substance, and delicious. Then about the first of August we have another crop of green figs."

To be Continued.

Notes from Green's Fruit Farm.

It has been customary for me to give your readers a brief report of the fruit crop and returns each season, and it seems that there should be no exception this year, although apples, pears, plums, and cherries were not amongst the good gifts of Providence to us this time. In a previous issue some notes were given regarding the strawberry crop, and I find that the 20,000 quart mark was nearly reached. If it had not been for a scorching Sunday and a heavy thunderstorm on Monday requiring a big picking of Clyde, etc., the total number of quarts picked and sold would have reached its sure enough. This reminds me that the strong, heavy foliaged varieties like Corsican, Jessie, Brandywine, etc., can be depended upon in a dry season more than the light foliaged ones. The fruit is hidden from the hottest sun, and is not damaged by every little shower. The crop sold readily (mainly to stores in the nearby towns,) average sale price 7 15-100 cents per quart, the 18,169 quarts sold bringing in \$1,299.00. Black raspberries, although not a phenomenal crop, yielded fairly well, when it is remembered that we do not grow raspberries for the fruit. We grow them for the plants and if there is some fruit also, we harvest it with thanks. Every berry matured, (it was an ideal season) and we could not nearly supply the demand. Three thousand six hundred and twenty quarts were picked and sold, realizing 7 86-100 cents per quart, a total of \$284.35. The purple varieties are immensely satisfactory croppers, especially the Columbia, but do not sell quite as readily as black except in some sections of the country; 2,663 pints were sold, averaging 3 9-10 cents per pint, and bringing in \$103.80. Reds were scarce. We had only a few fruiting rows unfortunately, 1,006 pints sold, averaging 6 1-5 cents per pint and adding to the fruit receipts \$62.35. If we had had a few acres instead of a few rows it would have been a good thing. Currants were a big crop which, owing to a light raspberry-crop, sold better than in any previous year that is called to mind. Between 4,000 and 5,000 quarts were picked and sold at a price averaging 4 1-2 cents, which, considering that quite a number of quarts were sold through commission men, is a good showing. It was the off year for peaches, but still there were some nice specimens, a few on nearly every tree, some 275 baskets being picked and marketed, at a very fair price, bringing in \$152.17. Grapes are generally a paying fruit with us, but this year what with the foliage milderew on Moyer, Delaware and Brighton, and a couple of dozen long legged fowls who played havoc with several of the rows the showing is light. The crop as picked was good and sold well. The No. 1 were put up in five pound baskets, and the No. 2 sold in bulk and \$51.91 was realized. Worden, Diamond, and Concord are the only varieties that it pays us to grow for market, but we fruit a good many other varieties to test them. So we find that \$2,189.39 was added to the treasury from the sales of the fruits mentioned—adding in blackberries, 562 quarts at 10 cents per quart. The blackberry fields were a disappointment and made a poor showing compared with 2,500 quarts in 1900. I

suppose that the cold, wet spring affected them, as the canes showed no trouble by winter killing. It will readily be seen that had it not been for the strawberry crop the returns for fruit sold would have been small compared with other seasons, but taking this season with last season, when there was a crop of \$400 worth of peaches, \$234 worth of blackberries, \$175 worth of cherries, \$430 worth of black raspberries, we see that the Queen of small fruits made herself felt so that the returns for the fruits named is very little below that of last year. The strawberry should take a prominent place in every active small fruit grower's planting, take it one year with another it brings more cash into the pocket than any one of the small fruits. I specify "active" because although there may be some fruits termed lazy men's fruits, the strawberry is none of them. To make a successful strawberry grower, and to know how to market them, needs activity of mind and muscle.

The most ridiculous answer was made, it seems to me, in reply to a question asked by me while attending a Farmers Institute two years ago in a neighboring town. The question was "Supposing that you had a ten acre lot half a mile from the house that had not received a coat of manure in fifty years and on which it seemed impossible with average farming to get more than a third of the crop of rye, and no stand of clover worth cutting?" When asking the question I had in mind a field on the farther side of the nursery, I believed that the land was O. K. with proper management. I wanted information. The answer made by the gentleman appointed by the chair was, 'Let it grow up to weeds and brush.' I was disgusted, went home, ordered a lot of cow peas, in the spring plowed the land, in June sowed the peas medium thick, in September plowed under the biggest crop of stuff that had ever been seen on the land, in October sowed rye, last summer, harvested a 50 per cent. bigger crop of rye than has ever grown there since I have been here, and to-day there is the promise of an excellent clover cut next year. One crop of cowpeas turned under did this much. After the hay is off next June I will sow it again with the same kind of peas.

B.

More About Manure.

Under the heading of "Something About Manure," Hoard's Dairyman says: The change from wheat to butter-farming has produced a wonderful increase in fertility, so that to-day splendid crops of grain, corn and grass are grown. For every ten of wheat the farmers sold, they took out of the soil \$7 worth of fertilizer. For every ten of butter sold, only 50 cents worth of fertility is disposed of. Such a change of policy, such a difference in the effect on the soil of two methods of farming, must in the very nature of things show for itself. The effect on different farms is, as we said at the beginning, very instructive. On hundreds of farms that we know of it is becoming a matter of some difficulty to grow oats on account of the falling down, or "lodging," as it is commonly called, of the grain before it is fit to cut. This effect is due to the large per cent. of nitrogen in the soil, and is especially noticeable on the farms whose owners have been large buyers of bran and gluten for years past. Carrying a large stock of cows, young cattle and hogs, and buying bran has done this work. Not only has this policy made the farms rich, but it has made the farmers rich.

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The Lawrence pear has not been given the rank it deserves among either the growers or consumers. It is one of the best table pears, being, when well ripened, juicy, tender, fine grained and sweet, aromatic flavor, almost equal to the Seckel. Those who grow the Lawrence, and can hold them in storage until January obtain good prices for them, and the buyer who has once had them in perfection is ready to buy more if he can find them.—American Cultivator.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y. JANUARY, 1902.

EDITORIAL

X This cross appearing on the paper sent you is intended to call your attention to the fact that this is the time when nearly all of the subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower expire, and that we desire you to renew your subscription at once. We have kept our promise, which was to improve our paper as the number of subscribers increased. We have incurred considerable expense and rely upon you to sustain us in our efforts by sending in your subscription without delay. Please find in this issue an order blank, which please fill out and send to us with registered letter or postal money order. We have subscribers which have been entered for 3, 4, or 5 years in advance and there are a few others which do not expire with this issue. None of these friends need be alarmed on reading this notice, since they are correctly entered on our books.

Those who do not deserve success, have no reason to expect it.

If you have planted trees, vines or plants this fall, you can with reason look forward with pleasant anticipation to the results which they will give you in succeeding years.

Yesterday the ground was covered with snow, and the landscape had a dreary look, the leaves having fallen from the trees; but as I glanced over the beds and groups of ornamental trees that I have planted this fall on my home grounds, I was possessed with a feeling of satisfaction.

These beds and groups contain rare specimens from the mountains of Tennessee, from the plains of Kentucky and the Pacific Slope, from New England, France, England and the far North.

The bulbs of Crocus, Tulips, Hyacinth, Narcissus and Daffodils have taken root and are waiting for the first breath of spring to unfold into objects of beauty.

Some of the rare ornamental shrubs and trees I am not familiar with, therefore I look forward to their blooming with greater interest.

I believe it is our duty to make home as attractive as possible, not only the outside grounds but also in decorating the interior of the house, in gathering together there many things that interest, instruct, and amuse our family.

Home should be the most precious and most highly prized spot on earth. No matter where I go I return to my home with gladness.

You who have planted orchards this fall may look forward with pleasant anticipations. An orchard is a beautiful object, whether it be of apples, pears, plums, peaches or other fruit. It is a promising thing. I assume that in every orchard there are at least a few rare varieties that the planter may not be familiar with, and that he can look forward to the fruiting of these varieties with more than ordinary pleasure.

In addition to having planted 700 ornamental trees and shrubs on my place this past fall, I have planted a peach orchard. I have protected the peach trees by banking up around the base with earth, as is recommended by R. Morrill, of Michigan, the peach king.

One of the great advantages of fall planting, is that the fall rains, frosts and

snows of winter cause the soil to settle firmly about the roots of everything planted at that season, and this condition of the soil about the roots is of vital importance. If you would have the trees and plants you set out next spring make anything like the growth of those set out this fall, you should plant early, packing the soil very firmly about the roots.

Enough has not been said about having ground firm about plants and trees, also vines. A few years ago much was said about firming the earth above garden seeds, but to firm the earth about newly planted objects is even more important than with seeds. Endeavor to plant your trees as early as possible next spring, and yet we transplant thousands of trees every spring very late, after other trees are in full leaf, and seldom lose a tree. Truly the risks of transplanting are slight if we understand how to do the work.

The recent sudden death of John W. Porter, of Charlottesville, Va., removes a well known citizen of that state, one of the strongest and most original personalities.

Look forward to this season of leisure for making improvements in your house and other buildings about your place. Perhaps the chimney needs retopping, or the buildings need painting, or new roofs. Perhaps some of the buildings need new floors. I know of nothing that will so cheapen the appearance of the farm as missing clapboards on the barns or house, and yet in driving through the country I see many buildings with patches here and there entirely destitute of the boards, which should cover them.

Look forward to improving the roads about the interior of your farm and about your dwelling and barns, also the footpaths. Many farms are destitute of paths and roadways through the farm yards, thus, in moving about in wet weather one is continually walking in mud. Gravel can be drawn during the winter for paths and roads.

Look forward to improving the highways, not only along the frontage of your farm but in every bad place where you have to travel. It pays to be public spirited along this line.

J. S. Brumbaugh, of Central, Pa., writes us that York Imperial has given him the best yield of fine fruits in his locality. He is inquiring into the value of Jonathan and Rome Beauty. He is satisfied that Baldwin and Ben Davis are good varieties.

A. C. Dunham, of Kentucky, writes us that he does not agree with Matthew Crawford, that clayey loam or other hard soil is as good for strawberries as mellow or more sandy land. Surely all will agree that strawberry plantations should be kept loose and mellow in order to get the best results. Clayey loam is much richer usually than sandy soil. Mr. Dunham succeeds in growing strawberries that astonish the natives, on his loose soil.

E. T. Dickinson writes Green's Fruit Grower that it is a mistake to suppose that the Mangosteen is a new fruit. It was known to the Europeans at least as early as the beginning of the last century. Moore in his poem of Lalla Rookh published in 1817 speaks of "Malayas nectared Mangosteen, the most delicate fruit in the world, the pride of the Malay islands."

A Michigan fruit grower considers yellows a blessing to peach growers, since were it not for yellows peaches would be cheaper than potatoes. He ligs out the tree affected quick, and puts a new one in its place, which is soon as large as its companion.

"Please tell me, Mr. Jones, what was the cause of your friend's death?"
Reply—"He died from having 'Nothing to do.'"

"Ah indeed, well that would have killed almost anyone."

"The groves were God's first temples, ere man learned to hew the shaft, lay the architrave, and spread the roof above them—ere he framed the lofty vault, to gather and roll back the sound of antheams."

Pennsylvania has a law which provides that any person liable to road tax, who has transplanted by the side of any public highway at his own expense any fruit, shade or forest trees, of suitable size, shall be allowed by the supervisor an abatement of his road tax, at the rate of \$1.00 for every two trees set. It would be well for other states to pass similar laws.

The leisure of winter gives opportunity for pruning apple orchards. But be careful not to do all the trimming of a life time in one year. Do not cut many large limbs from the trees any one season. Removing the smaller branches will not be injurious. Practical orchardists do a little trimming every year, whereas the careless man who neglects his trees often cuts off a wagon load of brush at once. None but a man of experience should be allowed to prune a tree.

An experienced poultryman says, that he knows of no remedy for roup except to cut off the head of the afflicted bird. Chickens that have caught severe colds from exposure often have symptoms similar to roup.

There are many remedies given for hen lice, petroleum applied as a fine spray, being one of the best, but now concentrated lye diluted is recommended.

You cannot succeed with poultry where too many birds are confined in the same enclosure. All successful poultry keepers divide their flocks, keeping only about twenty birds in each enclosure.

Some times purchasers of trees have found the heart wood a little blackened, caused by severe frosts during the winter. An authority says that the heart wood is of no service to the tree except to strengthen the trunk.

Did you ever investigate for yourself, to learn how far the roots of trees extend? The old rule was that the roots extend as far as the branches, but the fact is they often extend much farther. Here are suggestions for those who would fertilize bearing fruit trees, since the feeding roots are more to the extremities of the roots.

The owners of French vineyards have practiced firing cannons to dispel or prevent hail storms, but scientific men say that this is merely superstition, and that there is no virtue in the practice.

It is said that a new plant has been discovered which takes a drink of water whenever it desires, by dropping its tube down into the water, then colling the tube up again.

It would seem that tree planters in many parts of this country are about crazy over the planting of peach trees, and that as a consequence, peach trees are largely sold, and a scarcity in the supply is likely to occur the coming spring. Orders for one-hundred or one-hundred and fifty thousand trees have not been uncommon.

Charles Lamb has said that youth is immortal. Young people know that there is death in the world, but it does not occur to them that they are to die. These are truthful words, as most people will recognize by recollections of their youthful thoughts and feelings on this subject. As we grow older the truth dawns upon us that we are mortal and that we must die. As age creeps on we begin to ask ourselves how many years are left us for earth, and begin to prepare for the final day.

The U. S. department has issued a bulletin on this subject which Green's Fruit Grower condenses as follows: A few thicknesses of newspaper wrapped loosely about the trunk, extending about 2 feet from the base, is a preventative from the attacks of the apple tree borer. After this covering use an alkaline or offensive wash. In place of newspapers, wire gauze or mosquito netting may be used, which prevents the deposit of eggs. Use a sharp pointed pen knife or a wire to probe the borers where they have forced an entrance. A wash of soft soap is repulsive to the beetle; the beetle is not so destructive in well kept orchards where the trees are growing vigorous, as in neglected orchards. Remove the dirt from the base of tree in looking for borers.

There is a road way leading out of Rome that is 3,000 years old, and which is yet in good condition. Here is a good sample of road making, indicating that there was reason for Rome being the conqueror of the world in past days. In the absence of railroads and other modern methods of transferring her armies from one part of the country to another, Rome constructed roads for that purpose. Through the old road mentioned St. Paul traveled on his way to the eternal city, and over this same road he was led for execution. Through this road thousands and thousands of captives were led into Rome to be imprisoned or tortured. While ancient Rome was a corrupt power, governed by corrupt and vicious men, we can say of the people that they knew how to make

good roads and put their plans in practice, which is more than many of us do at the present day.

Mrs. J. W. Gregg, of Indiana, writes us that a tree agent who sold her trees last fall told her to split the bark of young trees from the ground to the limbs with a sharp knife during the new moon the first of April, and that by so doing the trees would grow faster and better. Tree growers should be careful about taking advice from any one, particularly from inexperienced people or tree agents. We would not allow any one to rip the bark of our trees like this if they would pay us \$10.00 each for so doing. This lady read that sawdust saturated with coal oil placed about fruit trees, would keep all worms and insects away. She tried the remedy and it killed twelve large trees loaded with fruit. She probably piled the oiled sawdust close about the bark of the tree and this caused their death. If she had scattered the oiled sawdust over the ground under the tree without touching the bark, it would not have injured the tree, but would probably not have done much good. Green's four books is entirely unlike Green's six books. The four books treat of "How we made the old farm pay, peach culture, how to propagate and grow fruits, plants, vines, trees, etc."

Do you enjoy the beautiful things surrounding your home? I ask this question for the reason that many people overlook their beautiful home surroundings and anticipate the beautiful only in those things that are far distant. Every home has in its immediate locality objects to be greatly admired. Learn to make the most of these beautiful nearby attractions. Many people say they are too busy to pay attention to the beautiful. If this is your apology turn over a new leaf and take time to learn of the beautiful things surrounding you, and attempt to enjoy them thoroughly. Every bright sunny morning is a revelation to me. I cannot look out of my window and see the foliage of the shrubs, flowers and trees lit up with the bright sunshine, or the dew glistening upon the grass without an inspiration. When the sun goes down in the evening I turn my eyes in that direction with as great enthusiasm. No two sunrises or sunsets are precisely alike. I take great pleasure in bird life. Every ruralist is surrounded by birds, but I fear that many of them are hardly conscious of the presence of the songsters. Study the habits of birds. Learn where they nest. Protect them and furnish them food as far as may be convenient. Plant mulberry trees, on the fruit of which they feed. Properly treated birds are a great attraction to country life.

Are you familiar with the beautiful places on your farm? Is there not a corner where the meadow stretches down to the woodland, where you love to stroll in the morning or evening? Is there a brook that winds down through the pasture lot into the low lands under the bushes and shadows of the forest, and are you familiar with its winding way, and with the flowers that grow upon its banks? Do you know where the early flowers blossom first in the wood land? Are you familiar with every wide spreading oak or maple that marks the hill top or sloping meadow? Is there a lake or river within a mile or two of your place, and are you familiar with its attractions? My friend, Dr. Hays, was telling me recently of a lady who came from Chicago to spend a few weeks of summer at a beautiful lake near Rochester, N. Y. This Chicago lady drove to a farmer's house to get butter and eggs for her larder. When the farmer's wife learned that she had come all the way from Chicago she marvelled that she should come so far to see so little.

"You often visit the lake, do you not?" asked the Chicago lady of the farmer's wife.

"I visited the lake once in the spring when the ice was going out. I did not consider it much of a lake," was the reply. Now this farmer's wife was wholly unappreciative of the beauties of nature which surrounded her home. Living almost within gunshot of one of the most beautiful lakes in the world she was unconscious of its marvelous attractions. For her the lark sang its most cheerful songs in vain. She saw not the graceful hawk soaring in grandeur in the clear blue sky. The flowers on the shady knolls and by the lake side bloomed in vain for her. The wooded slopes surrounding the lake, tinged in gold by the rays of the setting sun, and the shadowy valley stretching away to the west, possessed no attractions for her. Unfortunate woman. Perhaps she also was too busy to be conscious of the beauties within her reach.



Written for Green's Fruit Grower by our Regular Correspondent, Sister Gracious.

QUEER FOLKS.

Not long ago, I met an old lady that lived in London, England, until she was a young woman and then came to this country, with her parents. She said their home was not far from Westminster Abbey and though she passed it many times a day she had never been inside. It seemed astonishing, not caring to see that grand, historic, interior. From my childhood up, of all the wonders to be seen abroad, my one wish was to attend a service in that hallowed place and I would willingly cross the Atlantic, be sick all the way, to spend one day in that old Abbey.

Another queer specimen had strange ideas as regards her health. She thought the morning dew on the grass was a great preserver of health, and on cold days when the lawn was covered with dew, she would run over and around it, bare footed. Old Mrs. Grimes had a horror of banks, so she lay awake nights inventing out of the way places to hide her hard earned money where burglars would not think of looking for it. Sometimes a dollar bill would be tucked in the toe of her shoe, or placed in an old cracked tea pot, in plain sight on the shelf. She never recovered from the shock of losing \$5 from placing it in the bottom of the wastepaper basket. Her daughter thrust the paper in the stove not knowing the money was there and it was burned. Another queer woman would not have a picture on her walls or anywhere in her house, she said, "we are forbidden to make graven images." Not a photograph could be seen, and her home was a most bare, and uninviting place. I visited a week with Mrs. Jones and never a bit of meat was on her table from week's end to week's end. She had growing girls, at work in shops, and factories. Coming home tired, and hungry at night they eat potatoes and drank milk. They were thin, and pale, and tried to satisfy their cravings by eating spiced pickles, and drinking strong coffee. How shall we treat folks with queer hobbies? Fall in with them, if possible, argument and persuasion does no good, and you make an enemy by opposing them. Possibly time and wholesome experience will open their eyes.

SAVING FOOTSTEPS.

There are two families in the neighborhood that illustrate the saving, and not saving of footsteps. Mrs. Jones lives from hand to mouth. Rarely thinks or plans her work beforehand, and is generally in hot water, if not on a sick bed, and her family more or less uncomfortable, all because she does not study to save time and footsteps. Her husband is a wage earner, but the money is not carefully expended, and there is always a debt at the butcher's and grocer's. Mrs. Brown's husband is a wage earner, too, but she scorns running in debt, and says she studies in every way to make the money go further and to be saving in footsteps. Take washing, for example, that bugbear to every family, and especially to a feeble woman that cannot afford to have it done. Mrs. Brown puts clothes to soak the day before. Also prepares the dinner, often it is baked beans and a cup of tea. Her three children are trained to help, no easy job, but Mrs. Brown perseveres, and what with encouragement and discipline, they lighten her labors greatly. The boy keeps the woodbox supplied, and the two little

Nothing Better—Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1240-1501.

girls wash dishes. As for the ironing, two-thirds of the clothes are folded, put in piles with a weight upon them, and look almost as well as if she had spent hours in a hot kitchen, using a flat iron. Of course there is a sewing machine, but the little girls do not have tucked petticoats or ruffled dresses. She plans the three meals for the next day and pays cash down, cooking carefully. She saves footsteps in every way, a little old express wagon is rolled into the closet, and most of the dishes for a meal are packed into it, making only one journey from pantry to table. If there is something to be brought from the cellar, she thinks what else may be wanted from there through the day, and all is brought up. So with the same monthly amount of money as her neighbor, they have managed to pay for the small home they live in, have a sick fund in the bank, and even indulge in a luxury now and then, like going to a concert, buying a book or pretty house plant. Mrs. Brown says: "She does it all by planning."

Of Interest to Housekeepers.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

It is not always necessary to send tinware to the tin shop to be mended. Any woman can learn to do the work. Small holes in tinware may be mended with putty. Work it in smooth with a knife and leave it to dry. Another good cement for tinware and stone jars is made by mixing together litharge and glycerine to the consistency of thick cream. The same mixture is good for fastening lamp tops and for mending ironware. White lead makes a good cement for china, that is the thick white paint as it comes before being thinned with oil and turpentine. All mended articles should be set away long enough for the cement to become thoroughly hardened, which will require from three days to a week, according to the quantity used. Newspapers are invaluable kitchen aids, preferable to cloths in removing the black from the outside of pots and pans, because paper and smut may be burned together and put finally out of the way. Much scrubbing of kitchen tables may be saved by using paper under the pans, and the range may be kept bright and clean by rubbing with soft newspaper after each meal. Soft newspapers are also excellent for rubbing the grease from the outside of lamps and polishing lamp chimneys. Smoke stains on these may be removed by the application of vinegar and salt. Nice dishes should never be scraped with a knife or a spoon as they are apt to leave unsightly scratches. Small bits of old soft cloth are excellent for cleaning the dishes, and it is easy to keep them in some convenient place ready for use. There is nothing better for washing china and glassware than a strong suds of pearline and hot water, as they are not left cloudy or streaked after putting them through the suds, and if they are rinsed in clear hot water and dried with one clean towel and polished with another free from lint, the dishes will be beautifully clean. As an attractive table bespeaks the good housekeeper, it is worth while to keep the dishes polished and the glassware shining. A. M. H.

Value of a Nap.

I never could see why the average woman regarded a daily nap as a luxury or a senseless waste of time, for to my mind it is a valuable investment that brings a reward of strength and good looks. It adds years of usefulness to a woman's life, and makes of her a better wife, mother or maid. I do not care how early a woman retires, or how late she leaves her bed in the morning she will find a degree of comfort in the little nap of twenty minutes or half an hour that never comes in the hours of the night.

The work attending a proper day nap deters many women from contracting the rest habit. To remove all clothing as one does at night and make a fresh toilet later on, does seem a lot of useless labor for one-half hour's comfort. But just think of the many rules which encompass the woman who places herself in a physician's hands, or one who retires to a sanitarium. That is nothing but work from morning to night.

Mere prettiness is not of much account in the world of human being, but a smooth, bright skin is not to be despised, particularly when it is backed by clear brains, and if it becomes crumpled in the wear and tear of daily life, it need not remain so, so long as good books, pleasant companions, wholesome slumber and healing face creams are to be found, all valuable agents in the ironing-out process.—Martha Taft Wentforth in the Philadelphia "Times."



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THE MODERN STOVE POLISH

Brilliant, Clean, Easily Applied, Absolutely Odorless.



**BIGGER
BOX
SAME
PRICE**

**LIQUID-
BETTER
YET!
FIRE PROOF!!**

Cooking Meats.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

The editor of Green's Fruit Grower does not eat much meat, eating nuts in place of meat. But many of our readers do eat meat, therefore I have something to say to them on this subject. Don't eat too much meat particularly if you do not exercise often in the outdoor air. In cooking meat the prime object is to retain the juices, hence whether you boil, bake, broil or fry meat, see that the outer part is seared at once, by very hot water, hot oven, hot broiling iron, or hot spider, so that the juices may not escape. If you place a piece of beef in a kettle of cold water, and put it over the fire, the juice will nearly all escape into the water, making soup, and causing the meat to be dry and worthless; but if you drop the meat into a kettle of boiling water, the outer surface is seared so that the juices cannot escape, then by allowing the meat to cook slowly you will have a juicy product. The same rule will apply to roasting, broiling, frying, etc. If you puncture with a fork meat or fowl when roasting or boiling, you allow the juices to escape. Remember that while porterhouse, sirloin or roasts are the choice bits, other tougher portions of the beef, such as the round and the rump, or even coarser pieces, are just as nutritious though they cost much less money. If you can learn how to make the coarse parts tender and toothsome you have discovered a valuable secret. A portion of the porterhouse and sirloin steak is always tough. This tough portion should be removed and cooked by itself, chopping it up fine, forming it into little balls like sausage meat. Any tough steaks may be chopped like this and be made palatable and wholesome. Choose the saddle or shoulder, leg or loin of lamb or mutton for roasts.

Value of Reading to Housewives.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by H. E. M.

A well-balanced mind is dependent upon daily labor, recreation, companionship and rest. In this country where woman is so nearly on a level socially and otherwise with men, she should make the most of her opportunities. When we consider that the wife and mother is often the fountain of energy and push of the whole household, the character builder of her children, the advisor and counsellor, we see the necessity of her being well read and informed. How important that women should use their matured judgment in culling the right and pure from the wrong and impure, and give to each child gems of thought from the best writers. The well informed woman can do much to improve the kitchen household methods by giving her experience in writing. I was reading last evening that hot brown bread could be cut best with a stout cord, as we sometimes cut cakes of soap. Our mothers used to fill cans with water and heat it before filling with fruit. But now we read that wrapping the jars in a cold wet towel and later placing the can on the wet towel will answer the same purpose. Numerous improvements in household science might be more widely disseminated if our women were more free to write about these things. There are various periodicals which are exceedingly helpful to the housewife and of great interest to other members of the family. How we welcome this favorite journal to our homes. Such an one is Green's Fruit Grower, which is filled with articles that are gems of thought and experience for the farmer, gardener, housekeeper, etc.

Baked Apples.—Wipe the apples, and cut a line round them about 1-2 inch from the top; cut deep enough to pierce the skin only; put into an earthen dish with a little water in the bottom, and two teaspoonfuls of sugar to each apple; bake in a hot oven until the top piece of skin is wrinkled, and the apple is puffed out all around the line; baste with the sugar and water.

Southern Women as Charmers.

James Whitcomb Riley says: "I think the reason Southern women have such deliciously soft voices may be traced to the deference of the men. Southern men look upon their women as angels."

"When a Southern man's wife or daughter begins to talk she doesn't have to yell for the purpose of attracting his attention or getting him to stop his story and give her a chance. When a Southern woman speaks the Southern man is silent and attentive. He listens to her words as if they were honey dropping to his lips. This attitude of respect upon the part of the man for the woman, which seems to be universal through the South, makes the Southern woman the gentle, sweet-voiced creature that she is."

Mr. Riley went on to say that the only creatures on earth to whom the women of the South could be compared were the women of the North, but he doubtless made this prudent addition to save his scalp. Mr. Riley is not the first visitor to this section who has recognized the charms of our Southern women. In the production of fair women the South excels the world.—Atlanta Constitution.

When the Stork Brings Baby.

What does the nervous mother ask herself in moments when nerves are overstrained by pain or excitement of any kind? "Rest!" she demands. "Leave me! Let me have quiet, darkness, freedom from effort!" says New York "World."

We accord the nervous baby exactly opposite treatment. We answer as if it entreated, "Rock me! Toss me! Shake rattles at me! Sing to me! Shout, jump at me! Show me a light—anything to keep me awake and excited!" Tradition takes a strong hold on the nursery. It is voted cruel indifference to "let a baby cry." The very mother who best recognizes a "good cry" in calming her own overwrought feelings can least make up her mind to allow the same relaxation to the baby for whose nervous condition she is probably entirely to blame, says Good Housekeeping. The tiny baby's fretfulness is as a rule purely physical and especially dependent on over-excited nerves. Any mother who will allow her baby to grow for at least six months of its life in a restful atmosphere, absolutely unstimulated beyond its natural pace of development, will have food for thought on comparing her results with those of the more common training.

Toast.—For toasting there should be bright red coals, but no flame; cut old bread into slices about 1-2 inch thick, dry in a slow oven, or by holding high above the coals moving the toaster from side to side gently, and turning often; when well dried, hold the bread near the coals and still moving it, toast a golden brown; if the bread is not dried first it is apt to be soggy in the middle and very indigestible; never pile the slices of toast on each other as the steam rising from them is apt to make the toast soggy. All starchy foods should be thoroughly masticated and mixed with saliva as the first process of digestion begins in the mouth.

"Are you looking for work?" "Looking! I should say so! In dees troublous times a feller has to keep his eyes peeled for work or he'll run right into it."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 8th day of December, A. D., 1896.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

EDITORIAL

CONTINUED.

There are said to be 5,000,000 families living on farms in this country, and that the income of these farms is about \$2,500,000,000. The claim used to be made that not one farmer in ten subscribed for a farm or horticultural paper, but I doubt if that claim was ever any where near correct. At the present time it would seem that the circulation of rural papers would provide one family paper for every farmer in the United States. The profits of farming on the average throughout the country have greatly improved during the past few years. The farmers of one state may be unusually prosperous one season and those of other states at another season, but on the average the amount of income from the farmers of the entire country amount to nearly the same. Naturally the increase of profits from products of the rural people of the newer territory of the West and Northwest is greater than the increase of profits from those of the older states like New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, but even in the older states farmers are more prosperous than they were five or ten years ago. It has taken many years for the farmers of the Eastern and Middle states to learn that wheat is an uncertain crop, and that there are many other crops far more profitable; but now farmers are devoting their attention more to fruits, potatoes, cabbage, hay and other bulky crops, in which our Western farmers cannot compete successfully in the Eastern markets. Naturally as the profits of rural people increase they spend more money for luxuries, hence manufacturers and dealers look to this source for the sale of various articles, many of which are shipped by mail; this has done much to promote the business of mail order houses, which was but little known twenty years ago.

The rural free mail delivery has brought about changes in country life, making it easier for the farmer to deal with the cities and larger towns direct. Many farmers now get the daily paper, that was unthought of a few years ago, owing to the fact that it was not convenient to get to the distant post-office daily. Rural people write more letters now and feel themselves more in touch with the outside world. Farmers will be more inclined to subscribe for rural journals, since they can get them promptly delivered at their door. One good feature of the rural delivery is that people cannot secure the same unless they have good roads in their neighborhood.

J. H. Hale says that a few years ago we spoke of the "peach belt" of America, and that was considered to be almost entirely confined to New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and a portion of the state of Michigan. With the growing appreciation of fine fruits in the American markets, and the knowledge disseminated by the Western New York Horticultural society and other similar societies, fruit growers have been planting orchards until the peach belt is "busted." Peaches can be grown in almost every corner of every state in the Union, except the northern states of New England, and northwest, but as a general proposition, the peach can be grown over a very wide range of American territory, and is being so planted. It has changed the peach season, too. The planting of peaches in California, Texas, Georgia, Alabama and in the north, your own state and Michigan and New England, has given us a season extending from May until November. A vast supply of choice peaches is being produced, and the markets readily consume them all. Conditions are changing all the time as to variety, and how and where they are produced and handled. My first orchard in Connecticut was the first commercial one in the state. Now Connecticut grows as many as Delaware. Texas is planting peaches by the tens of thousands; and Arkansas and Missouri, and sections of New York state, which a few years ago were thought to be unsuitable, are planting peach orchards by the tens of thousands of trees in single orchards.

J. F. Kellogg asks Green's Fruit Grower for advice about whitewashing fruit trees. My reply is that since various insects injurious to fruits, winter beneath the rough bark of the apple, pear, plum, quince and other trees, many of these insects can be destroyed by scrap-

ing off the bark in early winter, (that is the rough outside bark) and then cover the trunk with thick white wash. Possibly the whitewash may have some effect in keeping away borers and other insects. In any event the white wash will do no harm, therefore I advise its application.

California has produced 800 tons of olives the past year. The receipts of oranges the past year from various sources was 10,500 packages against 73,348 packages during the same time last year. One month's receipts of lemons was 176,000 boxes, against 118,000 boxes for the same time last year. If we could get good fruit into the hands of the consumer at a reasonable price and in good condition, there would be scarcely any limit to the amount consumed.

Some time ago I stated in Green's Fruit Grower how many lives had been saved from death by drowning by continuing to work over the bodies. It appears now that this subject has been investigated by professional men and it has been found that the lungs do not fill with water in drowning as has been supposed. That mistaken view has caused the death of many unfortunates. It has been found that heat energetically and persistently applied is a most important factor in resuscitation. Heat aided by artificial respiration and stimulation have restored patients who have been submerged in water for an hour.

Examine the bulbs which you have dug and stored in your cellar for spring planting. If you have a furnace in your cellar very likely these bulbs will become dry and shrivelled. If there is danger of this wrap the dahlias, canna and gladiolus bulbs in newspapers and place them in layers in a box, or bury them in layers of dry sand without the paper. Never cover them with moist earth. Last season I instructed my man how to care for the canna bulbs, which I usually placed in my cool cellar in clumps as dug from the garden without any further attention. But my man placed them in clumps in boxes and barrels and covered them with earth that was somewhat moist. When we took them out in the spring they were nearly all rotten. There is more danger from too much moisture than from too little.

A movable poultry house is exceedingly desirable, but I do not know that such a building has been perfected. Surely a light affair suitable for warm weather could be made by any person; and I suggest that our readers give this matter their attention during the leisure of winter, so that they will be ready with such a structure next summer. In connection with this light movable building, there should be a movable wire fence so that poultry can be moved about the place and kept continually on fresh grass plots upon which they may feed. It is surprising how much green material a few hens will consume. We sow in our poultry yards rye, oats, etc., but the birds pick off every green shoot the moment it appears, also every weed, leaving the ground about the hen yard perfectly barren of every green thing. Where we build a poultry yard and enclose a grass plot, the birds soon destroy the grass by eating it closely, but if the fence could be moved say once a month or oftener it would give the grass a chance to make luxuriant growth. After a time the yard can be put back where it was the month before. Please consider this matter.

The man who looks ahead need never be troubled with idle hours during the winter. If he has not a good supply of ladders for gathering fruit, now is the season to make them. A good ladder easily made is constructed from a long pole, the lower part of which has been slit open with a rip-saw to the height of six to eight feet where a band of iron may be placed. Then this lower part may be spread apart and rungs put in. The rungs extending above the slit portion should pass through the unslit portion of the pole, thus making the ladder full height of the pole. This pole ladder is superior to the ordinary ladder for gathering fruit on high trees since the wide split at the bottom holds it firmly so that it will not tip to one side at the top as will the ordinary ladder. It is hardly possible for the orchardist to have too many ladders. At this season look over your supply of berry crates and boxes making note of shortages. Make repairs in berry crates now, putting on hinges where they are missing, or fasteners, making all necessary repairs; paint those that have become soiled with age. Mice sometimes make nests in the berry boxes and grape baskets and do much damage by gnawing the material, look after this at once.

OUR PREMIUM LIST

FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1902.

Now is the time subscriptions expire and people are subscribing. Please read the following offers, which we trust will be of interest. We have decided to make few offers, and to make these exceedingly desirable. All will be sent by mail, postpaid. Note also in another column our clubbing offers with other papers.

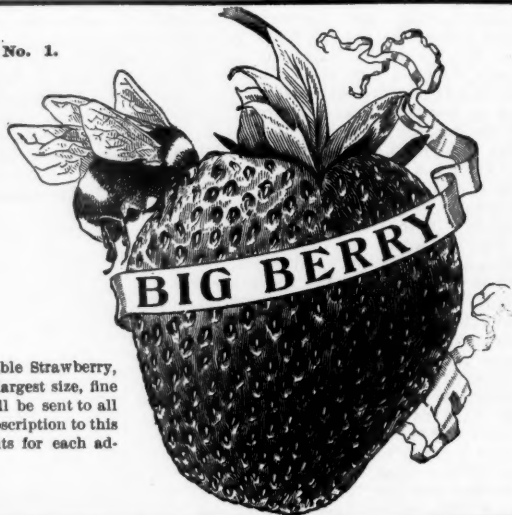
NOTICE: When you send in your subscriptions you must in the same letter claim your premiums. If you fail to do this, it will be useless for you to make your claim later, since it is impossible for us to look over 80,000 subscribers to adjust such a small matter.—ORDER BY NUMBER ONLY.—Figure all subscriptions at 50 cents each, and then get premium for your commission.

PREMIUM No. 1.

Corsican

GREEN'S BIG BERRY.

Six strong plants of this valuable Strawberry, perfect blossoming variety, of largest size, fine color, firm, and productive, will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for one subscription to this paper one year. Add six plants for each additional subscription sent us.



Premium No. 2.—Roses.

We offer three hardy two-year-old outdoor rosebushes, which will blossom same year planted, and will be of the choicest varieties. These bushes will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for one subscription to this paper one year. We will select an assortment of colors from the following hardy hybrid perpetual varieties: General Jacqueminot, Prince Camille De Rohan, Coquette Des Blancs, Coquette Des Alps, Paul Neyron, Mrs. John Laing, John Keynes, La Reine, La France. The selection must be left entirely with us.



Premium No. 3. Tree and Grape Vine Pruner.

We offer the Levin Pruning Shears, being well tested by Chas. A. Green, best of all pruners, to all who send us \$1.25 for one subscription for Green's Fruit Grower for two years, or two subscriptions for one year. Note that everything in the way of premiums offered on this page is sent by mail, post-paid by us.

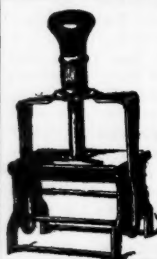


Premium No. 4.—4 Red Cross Currant Plants.

Four well-rooted plants of the new Red Cross Currant, the largest and most productive red currant, very vigorous in growth, clusters long, will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for one subscription to our paper for one year. Add four plants for each additional subscription sent at 50 cents each.

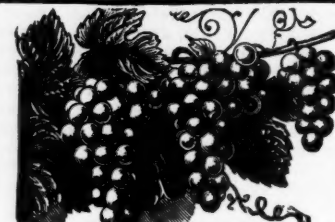
Premium No. 7.

A Scientific Microscope—This microscope is specially imported from France. As regards power and convenient handling: good judges pronounce it the best ever introduced for popular use. The cylindrical case is manufactured from highly polished nickel, while there are two separate lenses—one at each end of the microscope. The larger glass is a convex magnifier, adapted for examining insects of various kinds, the surface of the skin, the hair, fur or any small articles. The other lens is exceedingly powerful and will clearly delineate every small object entirely invisible to the naked eye. Every farmer, family, school, and teacher should own a microscope. Send us 60c for microscope and subscription to Green's Fruit Grower 1 year.



Premium No. 5.—Rubber Stamp.

With your name and address. This is a valuable premium. It is a nickel-plated machine which you can carry in pocket, with self-inking rubber type, which stamps your name and address on envelopes, letter-heads, etc., so that your letters cannot go astray. Send to all who send us \$1.00 for one subscription for two years or two subscriptions for one year.



Premium No. 6.—Two Campbell's Early Grape Vines.

Earliest and best of black grapes. A wonderful producer of fine fruit, which sells for highest price. Vine vigorous grower, fruit black, large bunches, and fine flavor. We have well-rooted vines of Campbell's Early, and will mail two vines for each subscription sent us. Add two vines for each additional subscription sent at 50 cents each.

GREEN'S BOOKS.

We offer your choice of Green's Books or Treatise, paper covers, if you will send us 50 cents for one subscription to Green's Fruit Grower. These books are as follows: Premium No. 8—American Fruit Growing.—The newest book, handsomely illustrated, devoted to Peach Culture, Pear, Quince, Currant and Small Fruit Culture, etc. See advertisement in another column. Premium No. 9—Green's Six Books—On Fruit Culture, devoted to Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Strawberry, Currant, Gooseberry and Persimmon Culture. See advertisement in another column.

Premium No. 10—American Poultry Keeping—A new book by Chas. A. Green, prepared with great care covering all the principal points of Poultry Keeping. See advertisements on other pages of all these books.

NOTE THIS OFFER—Four Monthly Journals for about the price of one—Green's Fruit Grower will be sent monthly for one year, together with a year's subscription to Farm Journal, Vick's Family Magazine, and American Poultry Advocate, all for 60 cents.

NOTE ALSO THIS OFFER—We will send you Green's Fruit Grower four years for \$1 without premium, or we will accept \$1 for a club of three new subscribers one year.

Also we offer Green's Fruit Grower three years for \$1. Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for fourteen months for \$1.40, for 25 years one of the leading literary magazines; Leslie's Beautiful Art Calendar for 1902 (regular price), 50 cents, floral design in three parts printed in twelve colors, total value, \$2.90. All the above furnished for only \$1.50.

Also we offer Green's Fruit Grower one year and Woman's Home Companion (Springfield, Ohio), one year both for \$1. Or you may substitute Frank Leslie's Monthly Magazine and their Art Calendar in place of Woman's Home Companion, which rivals the famous Ladies' Home Journal.

Will You Get Up a Club For Us? If you do we will pay you liberally for your work. Now is the time! Send for offer for getting up a Club.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

EDITORIAL CONTINUED.

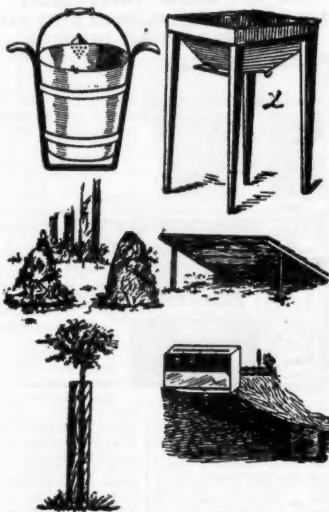
"His looks are prayers."

"Trees and plants look up to heaven from which they have nourishment."

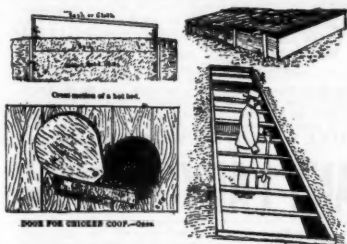
Mr. G. S. Randall writes us that he is testing a new forage plant, which promises to be of value. He sowed the seed last spring, and the plants attained a height of from 8 to 12 feet. It is called Pencillaria. It resembles corn in appearance of growth, and has a rich corny flavor which horses and cattle relish.

If you have not used tables upon which to place the fruit of your orchards as soon as picked, and from which the culls are sorted and the balance rolled into barrels, plan to use these tables next season and make them now while you have leisure. It is a great mistake and a serious loss of time and money to pile apples and other fruits upon the ground when picking. Progressive orchardists now, as fast as picked, pack fruit in the orchard into barrels in which they are to be shipped. Where smaller packages are used, as in the case of peaches or rare pears, the fruit is usually taken to a building where it is temporarily stored until it can be properly sorted and packed for market.

Labor Saving Suggestions.



No. 1 of the above illustrations represents a frame for holding a milk pail between the knees while milking. No. 2 is a handy bag holder. The bag is intended to be attached to hooks beneath and between the legs. No. 3 illustrates methods of binding branches of trees together, and covering them with corn stalks or cloth. No. 4 is a cheaply constructed shelter for stock or tools. No. 5 illustrates how a tree can be protected from sun scald, on the sunny side, by attaching a board. No. 6 is a cheap smoke house constructed on a side hill with the trench laying some distance below where the smoke is made. These illustrations are all from the New York Weekly Tribune, excepting the first which is from Field and Farm.



The upper right hand of illustration shows how a cold frame may be constructed, covered with glass frames, which will produce early plants without heat, but not so early as hot beds. The upper left hand cut shows how a hot bed can be made. The frame in this case is set on cotton seed hulls, and is banked with cotton seed hulls on all sides, but horse manure is equally desirable, and is the material generally used. Over this horse manure is placed three to four inches of good garden soil. Upon this soil the seeds are sown in rows. When the sash is placed in position the hot bed must be watched closely, and given fresh air on sunny days, or the plants will be scorched. If the sash is not closed again at night the plants will freeze. The above illustrations are from Texas Farm & Ranch. The last illustration of the door of chicken coop is from Poultry Advocate.

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book Business Dairymen and catalogue sent free, W. Chester, Pa.

Cold Storage House.

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower asks for information in building a cold storage house for fruit. There are so many methods of keeping fruit, it is difficult for us to specify the best, particularly where we do not know how large a building is required; but we assume that instructions are desired for a building of moderate size, simply to store the fruit of one fruit grower. It does not matter whether the building is above the ground or partially below the ground. It is cheaper to build the house above ground, having simply a stone foundation. The board walls are made frost proof in an easy manner by covering the outside of studding with cheap boards. Cover this with building paper, and then apply matched pine outside siding; inside the cellar studding is covered in the same way, first with cheap thin boards, then with paper, then again with boards, then 2-inch cleats should be nailed on, then again paper and boards; then more cleats, then another layer of boards and paper, then cover with boards. This for Ohio would undoubtedly keep out all the frost necessary, but where the temperature is very low still another air space should be provided. The building need not have windows. The doors should be close fitting or perhaps have to sets of doors which would be better. Ventilation can be secured through an opening in the roof, with air shaft or well ventilating to cellar. The building can be made two stories if desired. The upper as well as the lower can be made so as to shut off ventilation when the weather is cold and open ventilation when the weather is warm. A cold storage house should be kept as cold as possible and not freeze the fruit. It should be kept as uniformly even as regards temperature as possible. The height of the ceiling is not of importance. It is not necessary to have a cement or board floor on the lower floor, since earth floor is good enough. The ceiling, whether on the first or second floor, should be made as frost proof as the sides of the building and in a similar manner.

From the State of Washington.

Mrs. F. E. Jones, a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower, gives us an interesting account of her experience in fruit growing, etc. She says I am living in a wonderful country, with fertile soil and many pleasant surroundings. There are numerous fields of grain and fruit and yet there are draw-backs in this locality as well as in all localities. I do not advise eastern people to come here, providing it is possible for them to succeed nearer home. All they have learned of fruit-growing and farming in the east, will be of no use when they come here, for everything is so different; climate, soil, and particularly insects, prairie dogs, rabbits and other animals with which they have had no experience. It is well to look on the bright side, but we should also look on the dark side. When thinking of a move eastern people must remember that to succeed here they must be energetic and active, and that ordinary eastern methods will not do at all. Eastern people will be continually surprised at the new enemies which will attack their growing crops and gardens, and destroy them in a short length of time, almost before their presence is discovered. We have not learned how to destroy garden and field pests here as they have in the east, and they are far more numerous. I gathered 25 bushels of Jonathan apples from 8 trees, this 6th, year from planting. Fruit trees grow so vigorous here they must be cut back annually or they will become top heavy.

The green aphid attacks the trees, and also eats the wheat. Everything has aphid on it here. My Royal Ann cherry tree 15 years old near here, produces \$25 to \$30 worth of fruit each year; the cherries here grow as large as eastern plums. I plant peach seeds, budding the seedlings, keeping those with extra large foliage to grow naturally. In this way I have secured some fine varieties of yellow peach which are extremely hardy. There are plenty of wild huckleberries in the mountains. We grow numerous crops of strawberries, gooseberries, and currants. Grapes are not a great success. We are successful with apples, pears, peaches and prunes.

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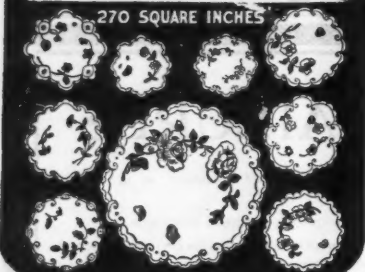
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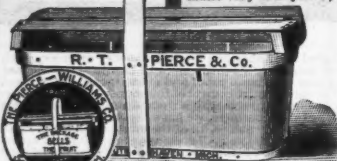
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RURAL TOPICS

The apple crop of the United States this year is estimated at 23,000,000 barrels, against 46,000,000 one year ago and nearly 70,000,000 in 1896. The reason of this, according to the Indianapolis Journal, is that the early orchards in the central Western States are dying out and are not replaced by new ones as they should be. If it were not for the development of the crop in the Southwest there would be a shortage of apples every year.

"When I bought this dog you said he was splendid for rats. Why, he won't touch them." Dog Dealer: "Well, ain't that splendid for rats?"—Tit-Bits.

Thomas Meehan, one of the foremost horticulturists and botanists in this country, died in Germantown November 19th. He was 75 years old. Mr. Meehan contributed thousands of articles on the subjects of his life's work. He was born in England.

Dr. R. J. Gatling, who invented the first rapid-fire gun of modern warfare and made peace between nations a question of convenience rather than diplomacy, has turned his attention toward farm machinery and proposes to revolutionize existing agricultural methods. Dr. Gatling is the inventor of a motor plow which he asserts will accomplish from a comparative standpoint on the farm what his gun did on the field of battle. The startling claim is made by the great inventor that his plow, under the guidance of one man, will break the surface of a 30-acre field in a single day. Besides the motor plow there are other farm implements which are being considered. It is the intention to erect a large factory in St. Louis.

Don't wait till the rabbits bark your trees before you make an effort to protect them. There are several washes that will protect them and there is a wood veneering wrapper which is a positive guarantee. They are about 20 inches long and can be put on easily and will last for four or five years. They only cost \$2 per hundred or \$12 per thousand.

Diphtheria germs survive at least fifteen years. This has been proven by two cases of diphtheria in children who could have contracted the disease in no way except through playing with toys that had been stored fifteen years in an old trunk.

Tyndall says fifty thousand typhus germs will thrive in the small circumference of a pin-head or visible globule.

The most wonderful astronomical photograph in the world is that which has recently been prepared by London, Berlin and Parisian astronomers. It shows at least 68,000,000 stars.

Many persons fail to set out trees and vines because they fear they will not live to eat the fruit. Some years ago the writer heard an old man say that he had planted and eaten the fruit of three different orchards, and that at seventy years of age he had planted a fourth orchard for others, but at eighty-seven years he still lives to eat the fruit of his own trees. Strawberries bear in abundance the second year after planting, blackberries, currants, grapes and gooseberries the third year. Peach trees will often bear full crops the third year. Early bearing apple, pear and plum trees will often produce abundantly for the family the fourth and fifth years. It is possible for a farmer in the northern states to have fresh fruit of his own growing upon his table every day of the year.

Temperature often depends on temperament.

A traitor is not he who fails, but he who flees.

It is always easier to praise virtue than to pursue it.

Love's softest words often have the sublimest echoes.

Sympathy and sincerity are the sister keys to all hearts.

Your reputation will not be improved by hanging on a genealogical tree.

You cannot make your heart a cesspool without giving your life an ill odor.

Some people cannot even trust God with their cares without keeping a memorandum of them.

The health of the liquor business may depend on your depending on the liquor for your health.—Ram's Horn.

Don't let your trees stand in bulk all winter. If you are not ready to set them out, trench them so the dirt will come in contact with all the roots.—Arkansas Fruit Grower.

"None other like the cow. There is not a thing from nose to tail but what is utilized for man. We use her horns to comb our hair; her hair keeps the plaster on our walls; her skin is on all our feet and our horses' backs; her hoofs are made into glue; her tail makes soup; she gives our milk, our cream, our cheese, our butter, and her flesh is the great meat of all nations. Her blood is used to make our sugar white; her bones when ground make the greatest fertilizer; her paunch she herself has put through the first chemical process for the manufacture of the best white board paper, and it has been discovered that that paper is the most lasting material for the manufacture of false teeth. No other animal works for man both day and night.

Alfalfa was formerly called in Spanish "alfalfez," but in Arabic it was al-fac-fach, which means the "best kind of fodder." The Latin name for alfalfa is Medicago sativa, while the French call it lucerne, by which it is still known among the Canadians and the Mormons, and the South Americans are content to call it Chilean clover.

Strange as it may appear, Webster's dictionary contains, but does not define, the word, although the more modern lexicographers are kind enough to take it up and speak of it as "the best kind of fodder."—New York Farmer.

The Hale Bros. of South Glastonbury bring water in iron pipes nearly a mile from a reservoir formed by damming a brook. The source is about one hundred feet above the land to be watered. For 360 feet a six-inch pipe was used, then a four-inch pipe for 1900 feet, and then with a fall of fifty feet three-inch pipe was used. It was carried along the ridges of the farm, and hydrants about two hundred feet apart are placed, from which the water can be distributed along the surface. They say they have water for forty to fifty acres, and use it mostly for trees, plants and small fruits.

At the Oregon experiment station the experimenters forced a number of peach trees into bloom under a glass last November, and introduced a colony of bees into the house, first protecting one tree so that the bees could not get to it.

From that tree all the fruit dropped when the stones began to form. From the other not a fruit dropped, and the fruit was so abundant that it was necessary to thin it out evenly.

This shows very clearly how much every orchardist is indebted to the bee-keeper for the success of his fruit crop, as without the bees there would not be insects enough to pollinize the blossoms. It would suggest to them the wisdom of having a few colonies in their orchards.

The domestic animals that are denied salt will certainly become diseased and stunted, especially so during the season of the year when they have no green feed. I am of the opinion that the neglect of regular rations of salt for the hogs will sooner or later beget a condition that invites germs of swine plague and of cholera. Rock salt conveniently placed for hogs and sheep is better than pulverized salt for the purpose. Lumps of ten or fifteen pounds each placed in the manger answer as well for the horses as pulverized salt. Where it is constantly before them there is no danger of them eating too much. Cattle seem to require more than other stock, and should have it in the powdered state, as they spend too much time licking from the lump. Plenty of salt and all the water stock need dilute the food and hasten better assimilation, making the stock to thrive and increasing milk secretion. In mixing salt in slops of food care should be taken not to overdose, as too much thus given is very injurious. Give the domestic animals plenty of salt for health's sake.—Farmers' Voice.

Plants with white blossoms have a larger proportion of fragrant species than any others; next comes red, then yellow and blue, after which, and in the same order, may be reckoned violet, green, orange, brown and black.

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goitre and felt sure he could remove it quickly. Instead, it grew rapidly. My appearance was dreadful, my eyes nearly popping from my head. Surgeons refused to operate for fear of rupture of the jugular vein. My husband heard of Dr. Haig's home cure for goitre and we tried it—the effect was marvelous. In a few weeks all trace of it was gone, the pain ceasing the first time we used the remedy. Lucille Lytton.

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HORTICULTURE AS A VOCATION.

It is getting to be a very difficult question for parents and their sons to determine what vocation in life shall the latter be prepared for. The learned professions are becoming more and more over-crowded. The legal profession, perhaps more attractive to boys than any other, is so crowded that many are unable to obtain clients enough to keep want from the door by fair means, hence become stirrers up of strife and litigation among men so that they may find opportunity to earn their bread. To acquire a knowledge of the law, to expound it and apply it to individual cases is a legitimate and honorable business, but to persuade men to enter into hopeless litigation merely to obtain the fees, is something nearly allied to swindling. "Ambulance chasers" is a term recently applied to a class of lawyers who are alert when an accident occurs, to persuade the sufferer or his relatives to commence an action against someone for damages. The profession of physician is an honorable one when the purpose is to relieve pain, heal disease and instruct mankind how to obey the laws of health, but, when there are two or three physicians where but one is needed, there is a strong temptation to prolong recovery in order to swell the fees. And so, if we go through the entire list of professions, we shall find that they are all over-crowded and many of the members have but a precarious support. The few in the professions who enjoy a liberal income are those who have superior qualifications.

There is quite a desire upon the part of boys in these times to acquire a liberal education, and they naturally wish to choose a vocation that will enable them to apply the knowledge acquired and to convert it into cash. The sciences are becoming a favorite study with young men and I know of no other vocation that offers such opportunities for the application of so many sciences as the tillage of the soil, especially the pursuit of horticulture. We know that there are some horticulturists who derive a fine income from fruit culture, floriculture, tree culture, vegetable culture, etc., but others fail. I suspect that many of the failures are a result of ignorance of

some of the sciences related to horticulture.

The basic science of horticulture is geology. A very interesting study is the structure of this globe upon which we dwell, the history of the various changes which occurred in its evolution from the nebulous matter cast off from its parent, the sun; its gradual cooling and condensation into rocks, the pulverization of the surface of the rocks, the growth of the lower orders of plants and their decay forming a soil capable of sustaining higher orders of plants until a vegetation was secured upon which the lower orders of animals could subsist until man, the highest animal found a dwelling place and sustenance.

One of the first sciences that the horticulturist has to reckon with is chemistry, which treats of the composition of the soil. Does the soil which he intends to convert into various vegetable products, to elevate, so to speak, from the mineral into the vegetable kingdom, contain in available condition, the necessary plant-food to create and sustain the living vegetable compounds? If not, how can the deficient minerals be supplied with least expenditure of money and labor? The science of chemistry will aid in the solution of this problem.

HOW PLANTS GROW.

The next important science to the horticulturist is botany, including vegetable anatomy and physiology, and mycology. The structure of plants, how they are built up by the growth and multiplication of cells, their nourishment and development, the whole mystery of vegetable life should be known by the horticulturist. Then to be able to determine the name and characteristics of every plant, good and bad, is of great importance to one who is to spend his life in the culture of plants. The mycology branch of botany treats of those vegetable growths that are inimical to the growth of useful plants, parasitic fungi. To be able to discover and recognize these fungi at their first appearance and to know what preventives and remedies to apply is of vital importance to those who would grow healthy trees and plants that will produce sound, fair fruit. Man can select the soil best adapted to the growth of the plants desired, and supply suitable fertilizers, can break up, comminute and drain the land, can select the best seeds or plants, can plant or transplant according to the best methods, can improve the character of the fruit by budding or grafting and give the plants or trees the best culture while growing, thus co-operating with the omniscient Creator in the production of vegetable products capable of nourishing and sustaining members of the animal kingdom, including man.

Biology, the science of life, has become quite a popular study of recent years, and the student of that science may find it of assistance in practical horticulture, although the different branches of botany are in the same line. But botany is limited to vegetable life while the horticulturist comes in contact with various species of animal life, insects, worms, birds and so on up to the cow and the horse. The horticulturist has much to do with living beings.

Meteorology is a science that directly concerns the tiller of the soil and the grower of its products. No class of citizens is more interested in the state of the weather and its various changes. The growth of vegetation is greatly dependent upon a liberal supply of heat and moisture and the absence of excessive cold, and that knowledge of temperature, of the foundation of the clouds and of atmospheric conditions that will enable one to foresee storms and sudden changes might often be of great usefulness to the horticulturist.

Entomology is one of the most important sciences related to horticulture. Almost every year witnesses the advent of some new insect to prey upon its products. To be able to recognize these enemies upon their first appearance, to know their habits and characteristics and life histories, to learn when they are most vulnerable and when preventives or remedies can be used with greatest effect, is certainly very essential to the success of the horticulturist.

He will naturally have some species of domestic animals around him, for working his land, marketing his products and to furnish variety of food, horses, cows, poultry, swine, etc., hence some knowledge of veterinary science will be useful, and, in addition, some knowledge of physics would often come in play in running his machinery. In fact, scarcely any of the scientific branches of learning pursued in our higher schools and colleges would come amiss in managing a fruit farm. A horticulturist should have a liberal education for there are few callings followed

FREE KIDNEY and BLADDER CURE

Mailed to all Sufferers from Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Dropsy, etc.

The following letter from Hon. I. A. Hopkins, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Ellsworth, Kan., tells how Alkavis cured after he made up his mind that he had but a very short time to live. Gentlemen—I believe and know that I owe my life to Alkavis. I had been troubled with Kidney and Bladder Trouble for years. My limbs were swollen with Rheumatism so that I could hardly walk. I had to get up every hour of the night to urinate. I passed great quantities of blood on account of hemorrhage of the kidneys and bladder. I tried and have been trying everything in the shape of Kidney Trouble that I could think of or that the doctors recommended, but nothing helped me. I made up my mind that I had only a short time to live. I sent you for 3 bottles of Alkavis; began to take it and before I had taken it one week began to get better. My Kidney Trouble and rheumatism were soon gone and I am in good health now. I have recommended it to all my friends.



Mrs. MARY FOX, Seymour, Iowa. Mended Alkavis to a great many people and have been benefited by its use.

Gratefully yours, I. A. HOPKINS.

Mrs. Ida A. Francis, of Mooreville, Ind., writes: "She had been bothered with Kidney and Bladder trouble ever since she was six years old; did not get any rest day or night, and had to be up fifteen times a night at times. Was also troubled with Rheumatism, Female Complaint and Irregular Menstruation, also symptoms of Dropsy. Tried many physicians but received little benefit. Two years ago took Alkavis and was completely cured and states she will answer any letter that comes to hand concerning the wonderful medicine." Mrs. Mary Fox, Seymour, Iowa; Miss Viola Dearing, Petersburg, Ind.; Mrs. Jaa. Young, Kent, Ohio; and many other ladies join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in various forms of kidney and allied diseases, and in other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail Free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 439 Fourth Avenue, New York.

RELIABLE COMMISSION MERCHANT
BATTERSON & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Strawberries and Frost.

Montana station experiments to determine the resistance to frost of varieties of strawberries are interesting. It is found that with those varieties of strawberries in which injury from frost was greatest, the seeds were most exposed or were situated in very shallow depressions of the strawberry pulp.

On the other hand, in those varieties which did not suffer from frost, the seeds were protected by being imbedded so deeply in pits of the plant that they were practically surrounded by the pulp. Between these two extremes there was found a regular series of gradations represented by varieties in which the seeds were imbedded in pits in the pulp of varying depth—Prof. E. V. Wilcox.

Farmers have been slow to appreciate the value of good roads, but here is an incentive which appeals to them directly. The roads of this country are a disgrace, and every farmer should feel the disgrace of having poor roads in his locality. Our country is far behind other civilized nations as regards good roads.

A FRIGHTFUL 250,000 People Killed Annually 500,000 Cases of Typhoid, Malaria, Fever, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Stomach, Bladder, Bowel Troubles and kindred diseases all caused by drinking RAW WATER from Wells, Cisterns, Hydrants and Streams polluted by Sewerage, City Slops, Cesspools, Decayed Animal and Vegetable Matter, Lime, Alkali, etc. Look at our Streams, Rivers and Lakes, see the scum and sewer evidences. Hydrant water furnished most of our cities is a disgrace and so much poison. Wells and Cisterns are as dirty as the streets. DEATH LURKS IN DRINKING WATER. Look at our newspapers, almost every issue tells of many deaths from bad water. Nearly every disease known is caused by a germ which lives in the water, and you get the disease by drinking them. You'll never have deadly typhoid unless you drink it.

From the thousands of tests made by our Boards of Health very little water is found that is pure and safe. Not only is our Drinking Water polluted with mud, slime, filth, lime, alkali, alum or other health wrecking minerals but a hundred and one forms of deadly germs, microbes and bacilli. True, they are small, so small a million is sometimes found in a drop of water, but it is these infinitesimal beings that get into our blood, lodge in our vital organs and gnaw away at our delicate tissues injecting their poisons, producing all manner of disease, no end of doctor bills, misery and in thousands of cases DEATH.

EVER EXAMINE THE WATER YOU DRINK, or do you close your eyes and swallow it down regardless of what it contains? Think of drinking a wriggling, writhing mass of insects—not once but every day—insects that make our blood creep when we see them enlarged many times. Yet, with all that has been said and done to prevent it, with all the facts laid bare, and positive proof offered that seven-tenths of men's, women's, and children's diseases are caused by bad water and that Death comes from this cause, still thousands are making their system a dumping ground for the scum of the earth, a graveyard for these millions of deadly bugs. A powerful microscope proves all that we say. There is only one way to have pure safe water. Distilling it removes every impurity. The



PURITAN NEW PROCESS AUTOMATIC WATER STILL

Makes the foulest water pure and safe. A new wonderful invention—not a filter. Over 22,000 already sold. Customers delighted. Distilled water is pure steam, condensed, aerated, revitalized. Our Still makes it automatically in one operation—simply place the Still over your Cook Stove, gasoline or gas stove and let it boil. It does the rest, without cost furnishes plenty of distilled drinking water for family use, that is clear as crystal, sparkling and delicious. All impurities, soil, fever and disease germs, bacilli, microbes, alkali, lime and other minerals are removed and left in bottom of Still.

EVER READY FOR USE WHEN RECEIVED. No plumbing. A child can operate it—lasts for years. Should be in every home, store, school, office—used by families, druggists, doctors, chemists, surgeons. Invaluable for tourists. Only safe water for families, infants, children, athletes—endorsed by physicians and the Famous National Health Club of America, (11,000,000 members)—used exclusively in the U. S. Navy and the Battle Creek Sanatorium.

DISTILLED WATER is a most delicious table water. Use it ten days and you will be astonished at the improvement in health, feelings and complexion. Is Nature's greatest solvent. It washes out the poisons in the blood and system, prevents fevers, epidemics, infectious diseases; beautifies complexion; prevents old age; cures dyspepsia, stomach affections, rheumatism, gout, diarrhoea, bowel troubles, kidney and bladder troubles, female ills, malaria, constipation, piles, dropsy, diabetes and gravel.

DESCRIPTION: Our Still is handsomely and durably made, best materials. Style No. 9, Solid Copper (our best) lasts for years, \$8.00. Style No. 7, Tin, \$5.00. Sent anywhere with plain directions so anyone can operate, upon receipt of Money Order, Draft, Check or Registered Letter. WRITE TODAY

Money refunded after 10 days' use if not just as described. You'll be delighted with it. Agents Wanted—Men and Women. We're reliable, old firm. Capital \$100,000.00. Ship promptly. \$30 to \$50 and Expenses Weekly. Write anyway. \$5.00 valuable Booklet sent FREE. (This firm is reliable.—Enron.) HARRISON MFG. CO., 522 HARRISON BLDG., CINCINNATI, O.



FREE WANT ONE OF THESE WATCHES

An honest advertisement. We are determined to introduce the wonderful Ovee Handche Tablets into every home and in order to do so we need good agents and are willing to pay them handsomely. You can get one of these beautiful Watches, ladies' or gent's size, together with a chain and charm for selling our remedy. We have a reputation for honest dealing and to prove it every person who sells six boxes of our wonderful tablets at 25c. per box will receive six Double Plated Tea Spoons, one Butter Knife, one Sugar Shell and a handsome Gold plated Watch-Chain and Charm, which we give absolutely free for selling six boxes. Don't wait a cent; order to-day and we will send tablets by mail, when sold send us the \$1.50 received & we guarantee prompt shipment of all your premiums. We are a reliable concern and guarantee our Watches to be perfect timekeepers, and equal in appearance to many gold filled watches that are sold as high as \$20 and guaranteed for 30 years. This is a great big offer for so little work. OVEE REMEDY CO. Watch Dept. A 173 New Haven, Conn.



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ITCHEN.

cut shows the ND" 6-hole steel 8x21 inch oven. the best steel on the market being made of best grade of red-steel plates, with asbestos which prevents the heat from radi- a ting through the steel but forces it to the oven, thus accelerat- the baking. ty, durability economy have studied in the manufaturing of part. It has improvement ventive genius vise or unlim- perience sup- his price is \$10 an the stove an purchase of carload lots. No ranges will at this price. will ship a 6-hole Range in either examination. If ever saw and ex- e \$20.95 and the e range from and cast iron heaters, stoves, by dealing with s in the world. ox 1019, Chicago.

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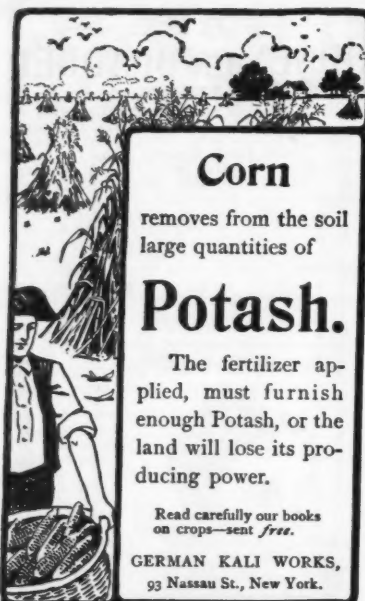
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The fertilizer applied, must furnish enough Potash, or the land will lose its producing power.
Read carefully our books on crops—sent free.
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Combines highest class mechanical design with beautiful appearance. First and most complete attachment. BALL BEARING, hence easy running, no noise. Guaranteed for 20 years. \$50.00 and up. Tutorials from every State.
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REFERENCE: FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO



Spraying Apparatus
He who attempts to grow fruits now-a-days without a spraying outfit, goes into the work handicapped. Blight and bugs, rot and rust, mold and mildew—all conspire to damage the crop, and in all cases succeed to a greater or less extent if the horticulturist does not spray. The very best goods in this line are made by the Field Force Pump Company, of Lockport, N. Y. The illustration herewith shows the...
EMPIRE KING PUMP.
made by the Field Force Pump Co. of Lockport, N. Y. and is one of the very latest improved outfits for this work of spraying. This is the only pump having a mechanical automatic agitator with a brush for keeping suction strainer clean. This company also manufactures the Garfield Knapsack and Orchard Monarch, and can furnish the New Process Lime, which requires no slacking or straining. If the reader will write to the Company, addressing them at 28 Market Street and mention this paper he will be furnished free a valuable book of instructions.

STARK TREES best by Test—74 YEARS. Largest annual sale. High quality—Not high price. FINEST SORTS. We bud 4 million Apple trees, whole-root graft 1 million—1 and 2-yr. Other Trees, Vines, etc., in proportion. 1500 acres Nursery. 43,000 acres Orchards. Fruit Book free. **We PAY FREIGHT** box and pack free, ask no money till SAFE arrival—guarantee SATISFACTION. **We PAY CASH** each WEEK and want more HOME and traveling salesmen. **Stark Market and Quality Kings PAY:** STARK LOUISIANA, N. Y. Apple of Commerce, Black Ben Davis, Champion, Delicious, Stark Danville, N. Y. Senator, Stayman Winesap, Gold plum; Kieffer; Elberta—Visit us, Stark, Mo., etc.



GATHERING A LARGE CROP OF BLACKBERRIES.

SECRETS OF FRUIT GROWING.

Charles A. Green has been occupied all the past season taking photographs of orchards, vineyards and berry fields, has collected nearly 150 superior photo-engravings and has incorporated them into a book with descriptions and observations following each illustration instructing the reader in the secrets of fruit-growing and of the nursery business. With the photograph of an orchard before him, the author can offer valuable suggestions to the reader, that are far more helpful than would be the same suggestions without illustrations.

This publication is something unique in the way of instruction to fruit growers. We do not know of any similar publication. It illustrates the method of planting and growing young trees in the nurseries. Buyers can see at a glance, just how the trees look in the nursery rows, and how large they are at various ages. There is a fine photograph of a field of asparagus showing how 'his valuable crop should be planted, cultivated and harvested.

Altogether this is a book that every fruit grower should have. The price of the book is 25 cents, but we will accept 10 cents if you will mention this paper. Address Green's Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Visit to a Small Fruit Farm.

About four miles from Green's fruit farm lives James G. Adams. The editor of Green's Fruit Grower visited Mr. Adams's place yesterday, and will relate something of his achievements. When Mr. Adams was first married he leased of his father at Churchville, N. Y., a fertile grain farm of 200 acres. Previous to this he had lived with his father upon the farm, and was skilled in farming. Desiring to economize, he employed as little help as possible on this large farm, and pushed his operations with vigor. It was a season of great depression with farmers, prices of farm crops being low, and Mr. Adams soon saw that it would be very difficult for him to make any money from this first business venture. He made, however, a brave fight, doing almost two days' work in one, and the result was that he strained himself, bringing on bodily ailments which greatly reduced his strength, and from which he has not fully recovered. After several years of this kind of work, he was obliged to give up the farm without having secured any profit. Soon after this he moved to Rochester with his young wife and two children, and engaged with the editor of Green's Fruit Grower to help him about his affairs; but he did not get much experience in fruit culture at Rochester, since most of the fruits were grown on the farm. After several years' work at our city place, Mr. Adams secured a farm of twenty-five acres, about twelve miles west of Rochester, and moved on to it about six years ago. This farm was somewhat run down, the buildings remaining as they were fifty years ago, needing new roofs and many other repairs. As the reader may have surmised, Mr. Adams is not a millionaire. In fact he was a poor man when he went on to

this small farm, and yet he immediately began to improve the place. An addition was made to the house, an old wood shed extending to one side, plainly visible from the road was torn down, the yard was graded, and the house painted. He improved the grounds about the house by clearing out the trees that were no longer an ornament, by planting new trees and flowers in appropriate places, and by other thoughtful touches here and there. All who have had experience in this kind of work are aware that such items of improvement are numerous. He has succeeded in making the old place a new place, bringing about an entire transformation, and a large portion of this work he has done himself, after having finished his day work in the fields.

While working with us Mr. Adams got the fruit growing fever, therefore one of the first things he did was to plant a field of about four acres, opposite his house, to plums, pears, cherries and peaches, planting between the rows widely apart, and planting between these rows of trees, far enough apart to give free cultivation, currants, black and red raspberries, blackberries, strawberries and other small fruits. Naturally we have taken considerable interest in Mr. Adams and his work. We have heard from his neighbors that he was supplying his locality with a superior grade of strawberries and raspberries, blackberries, currants and other small fruits, and that he was succeeding well. It gave us great pleasure yesterday to look over his grounds, which make an attractive showing. We felt certain that the planting he had done on these few acres would add far more to the value of his farm if he should want to sell it, than it has actually cost him to plant and care for the few acres of fruits. His plants and trees look remarkably vigorous and give evidence of good culture and careful pruning. He has rows of fruit trees on the line of the old road fences, and this is an idea we would suggest to our readers as a good one. There is no reason why uncouth fences along the highway should not be removed and fruit trees occupy their places. Or the fences may be left, and plant the trees closely to them, keeping them well mulched. There is one experiment Mr. Adams made that we would like to call the attention of our readers to in particular. He came to our fruit farm one day in the spring and saw a number of inferior cherry trees that had been thrown out from our selected trees as not worth planting, and as these trees were of no value to us, Mr. Adams asked permission to take them home and plant them upon his place. He planted 100 of Montmorency, Morello and Richmond cherry trees, and out of the 100, which had been exposed some time to the wind before he discovered them, and which had poor roots, poor tops, and poor bodies, only 15 died. We saw these cherry trees yesterday and they are as handsome trees as can be found anywhere in the country. The trunks have straightened, the tops are well formed and beautiful, they are growing vigorously, and are about ready to begin bearing fine crops of fruit. And yet there are people who tell you that it is difficult to make even good trees live. This is a mistake. Where we plant a thousand trees, we do not expect to lose fifty. Where we plant as we did last spring 200,000 seedlings to be budded, we might not lose in the whole lot 100. It is not difficult to make trees live and grow if you plant them carefully and give good cultivation.

Mr. Adams sold this year 1,300 pounds of currants, twenty-five bushels of blackcaps, 2,000 quarts of strawberries, besides some blackberries, etc. He also sold 12,000 tip plants from his black raspberry bushes, which makes two crops from one plantation in the same year. We found Mr. Adams at work upon his place, and he remarked to us that he could not exist upon his little farm without this small plantation of fruits. And right here we desire to say, as we said to our friend who was in our carriage, and as we said to Mr. Adams, is it not marvelous how much money, two, three or four acres of fruits planted like this will yield? On this little plantation the ground is yielding its crops of currants, raspberries, and strawberries, and at the same time cherry, plum, peach and other trees are about ready to yield paying crops. And in addition to all this, think of the attractiveness of this fruit garden to the farm and to the neighborhood.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower—Allow me to congratulate you on the greatly improved appearance of your paper. In its old form it was very inconvenient to handle. Success to you under the "new departure."—Eben E. Rexford, Shiocton, Wis.

Free Unitarian Literature, apply to MRS. B. P. CROSSMAN, 141 South Goodman Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Indian Summer.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. P. Dickerman.

The Indian summer's smoky veil
Hangs lightly o'er ravines and hills,
Enveloping the dreamy dale
A purple haze has draped the hills.

Oh! happy days of rest and calm,
All nature hushed, the streams sing low;
The southern currents blowing balm,
Are hither borne from Mexico.

'Tis said: "By balmy breezes fanned
The Indian summer god, there sways;
Abiding in a pleasant land,
He, thence, bestows our halcyon days.

Fair floral scenes and warbled notes
By woodland ways, have long since passed;
Deliciously the soft air floats,
Till stormy winter comes at last.

The Apple Crop.

The American apple crop is rapidly becoming the leading crop of the United States so far as actual returns are concerned, and our exports of these fruits are growing larger and more valuable every year, says Massachusetts Ploughman. No grain or other farm product is more generally or more widely cultivated than the apple. This fruit is by all odds our national fruit. It is raised from Maine to Florida now, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is eaten in every American home almost the year round, and England and Germany are rapidly imitating us in the matter of consumption. Our apples sell better in the European markets than any of the continental fruits, and the prices thus obtained help to swell the returns to our farmers on lands where wheat and corn fall through drouth, or where these cereals cannot be raised successfully.

The question of improving the quality of our apples, and increasing the yield, is one that more farmers are actually interested in than that of improving corn or wheat. Injury to the apple crop may not cause such ruinous disaster to some few states as corn or wheat, but it will reach a wider number of farmers in the whole country.

Something About Raspberries.

The Cincinnati Packer says that few people realize that more raspberries are grown in the northern part of New York than in any other section of the country and that great quantities of them are dried for various purposes. One of these is for coloring in print cloth factories. This fruit is being marketed and large quantities of it have been sent in. In one week the price on dried jumped 4 cents to 21 cents per pound. The crop is not large, but the fruit has been very satisfactory. As an evidence of what can be done with raspberries one young farmer took eleven acres of land a few years ago and set out two acres of it to berries and recently he received a check for more than \$400, the earnings of the two acres. Buyers estimate that the crop in Southern Ontario county is valued this year at \$200,000.

Russian Mulberry.

We are asked, "What are they good for?" Well, to the close observer in nature they occupy a prominent place in the tree world. We know of no tree that furnishes as good an amount of bird food. Russian mulberries are seedlings. There are varieties early and varieties late; they may be found bearing in time to save cherries or late enough to save the berries. There are trees that bear mulberries of many sizes, some of them quite sweet and all very much liked by the birds. They can be propagated by grafting or by budding. The trees are entirely hardy. They grow quickly, bear early and their crop seems never to fail. They do not grow to be large trees and need not take up much room. They make a good shelter belt and the wood is not without value.

Man beware! Alice Stone Blackwell, the woman suffrage leader, in an address at Chicago said: "Hereafter the American woman must cease to be a hen, which could do no better than cackle and scratch. She must cease to be a mere nightingale, that can only feed her young and warble. She must be the eagle mother, and her slogan must be, 'Woe betide the male chicken hawks which swoop upon her offspring.'"

Southern Mashed Potatoes.—Pare and boil eight large potatoes in salted water; mash and season with one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoon of pepper and one-half cup of cream or milk. Beat thoroughly, and heap into a mould on a buttered plate, topped with one teaspoonful of butter. Place on the upper shelf of the oven, and bake until the whole outside is a rich brown.

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PRICES REDUCED YOUR LAST CHANCE

DON'T MISS IT!
\$4.00 "OLD RELIABLE"
VAPOR BATH CABINET
Reduced
To **\$2.25**

Complete with heater and directions. Cabinet rubber lined, good material. Better than others ask \$4.00 for. Folds smallest space.

THE FAMOUS
\$5. Square Quaker
Vapor Bath Cabinet,
Style 1903. Half million sold at \$5.00.
REDUCED TO

\$3.50

Genuine \$5.00 Quaker Cabinet only \$3.50.
Complete with best heater, medicine and vaporizing pan, and Prof. Gering's 100-page \$2.00 Health and Beauty Book, giving directions how to take Turkish, Russian, Hot Air, Steam and Vapor Baths at home for 3c each, also how to treat diseases. This Cabinet latest design, best quality materials, rubber lined, steel frame, roomy, folds flat, is entered by a door. Most convenient. Sent on 30-days' trial. Guaranteed. Better than others ask \$7.50 for.

\$10. Double "QUAKER" CABINET
STYLE 1904. Write For Catalogue.

REDUCED TO \$6.10
Same as the \$3.50 Cabinet described above except has double walls. Lined inside and out with rubber cloth; black ebony finish. Never soils; better than others ask \$12.50 for. Sent complete, ready for use with best heater, medicine and vaporizing pan, also Prof. Gering's 100-page guide book to Health & Beauty.

VAPOR BATHS Benefit everybody. Better than water. Now expensive. Recommended by physicians, proven cure for Rheumatism, Bad Colds, Fevers, La Grippe, Pneumonia, Pains, Liver, Kidney, Skin and Blood Diseases. Purifies the blood, makes clear skin, beautiful complexion, strong nerves, refreshing sleep, invaluable for children and ailments peculiar to women. These Special Prices are less than half others would ask you. Don't wait and miss them. **\$1. Face and Head Steaming Attachment**, reduced to 65c. Good for Beautifying the skin complexion, curing Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat Troubles.

SEND NO MONEY. Simply your name and full address and let us send you our complete Catalogue and special offers FREE, or better still, select the Cabinet you wish, send \$1.00 and we will send it O. D. subject to examination. Examine it at your express office and if just as described, perfectly satisfactory, and the cheapest good Cabinet you ever saw, pay express agent the balance and express charges. If you remit us full price, goods will be quickly shipped, guarantee as described, or your money refunded, and you save return express charges. Better order today. Don't wait, then complain when prices advance. **Write for BOOKLET ANYWAY.**
WHO WE ARE. Almost everybody knows of us. We've been in business 11 years. Capital \$100,000.00. Oldest and largest makers of Bath Cabinets in the world. References: Publishers of this paper, Dun's Com'l Agency or Fifth National Bank. **New Plans, New Prices to Agents, Salesmen and Managers.** Write quick for offer. Wonderful seller at Out Prices. Agents making Big Income. Plenty of good territory. **Write quick.**
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Double, Bush & Trailing SWEET PEAS
Double Sweet Peas—White, Pink, Scarlet, Blue, for 10c.
Trailing Sweet Peas—Trails instead of growing upright. White, Pink, Yellow, Lavender and Scarlet. The 5 sorts for 15c.
Bush Sweet Peas—Grow in bush form with support. Striped, Lavender and Brown-red. The 3 sorts for 10c.
All 12 sorts, one packet each for 25c., postpaid.
OUR GREAT CATALOGUE of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Rare New Fruits, 126 pages, profusely illustrated, large colored plates, FREE.
JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

STANDARD GOODS.
Send for sample and full particulars, all for 32c stamps.
THE I. L. PERRY MFG. CO., Belfast, Me.

Green's Nursery Company:
I must tell you about the fruit trees, etc., I bought of you four years ago. You sent a fine lot of plum trees. Fruit from Burbank and Abundance was immense. People came for miles to see the fruit which astonished all beholders. The currants and gooseberries yielded a fine crop of fruit; I gathered a hundred gallons of each. I had a fine crop of Early Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello cherry trees which you sent, and as fine peaches as were ever sold in our market. Elberta was splendid but all varieties were fine. Many of the pear trees have fruited, some of the Duchess specimens weighing 1-2 pound each. The grape vines yielded largely of fine fruit. From the strawberries we had some of the finest that ever were shown in this locality. The Corsican strawberry often measured 5-1-2 inches around; Glen Mary and Bubach were all fine. I find everything you have sent me true to name.
C. M. Lewis.

Blackwell, an address for the American be a hen, in a cackle and to be a mere y feed her must be the can must be, hen hawks pring."

—Pare and salted water; tablespoonful of salt, one and one-half thoroughly, buttered spoonful of shelf of the whole outside

Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Talk Health.

Talk happiness. The world is sad enough Without your woes. No path is wholly rough; Look for the places that are smooth and clear, And speak of those to rest the weary ear. Of earth, so hurt by one continuous strain Or human discontent and grief and pain. Talk faith. The world is better off without Your uttered ignorance and morbid doubt. If you have faith in God, or man, or self, Say so; if not, push back upon the shelf. Of silence all your thoughts till faith shall come; No one will grieve because your lips are dumb. Talk health. The dreary, never changing tale Of mortal maladies is worn and stale. You cannot charm, or interest, or please, By harping on that minor chord, disease. Say you are well, or all is well with you, And God shall hear your words and make them true.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

How to Avoid a Cold.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.
Sudden changes from heat to cold or from cold to heat will often bring on a cold, but more often colds are caused by fits of indigestion which reduces the vitality of the system. When our vitality is seriously reduced we are liable to be attacked with various disorders such as fevers, pneumonia, coughs, colds, etc. Notice, that stage drivers or others who are continually exposed to storm and sleet, rarely have a cold. The great remedy for consumption is living out doors summer and winter. This method is practiced in the Adirondacks sanitariums, where the winters are severe. The patients there are obliged to remain out doors a large portion of the time, during the most severe and freezing weather, but they are wrapped warmly in furs. While I have a furnace in my warm brick house, I have a window of my sleeping room open every night during the coldest weather, in fact all the time during summer and winter; but I do not raise the window as high on cold blistering nights as I do when milder. It is seldom that my window is not raised 4 to 6 inches from the bottom. This fills my room continually with fresh air, and it is surprising how much vitality may be secured by breathing pure air every night. If you are not used to having a window open, I advise opening it gradually, a little at first so that you may become accustomed to cold air. Colds are caused by lack of exercise. Walk out doors every day as much as possible. Colds are caused by slowness of circulation. Circulation may be improved by rubbing the body at morning and night with a stiff coarse brush, such as is used for brushing horses. Colds are avoided by taking a cold sponge bath every morning on arising from the bed; but if the cold water gives you a chill you should reduce the temperature. If you would not take cold be careful not to over eat, and drink plenty of cold water; not at meal time, but on arising in the morning, on retiring at night, and between meals forenoon and afternoon. Do not bundle up too much when going out doors.

Some Health Rules.

"To be healthy is the natural state, and disease is, in nine cases out of ten, our punishment for some indiscretion or excess," says Patti in "Mainly About People."
"Every time we are ill it is part of our remaining youth which we squander. Every recovery, whether from headache or pneumonia, is accomplished by a strenuous effort of vitality, and is, therefore, a waste of your capital of life. Therefore, don't let yourself be ill."
"The best plan to avoid illness is to live regularly, simply, with a frugality that stupid persons alone will deem painful or eccentric."
"Sleep eight hours in every twenty-four."
"Ventilate the rooms you work and sleep in. Very few people, even among those who think they are well up in modern ideas, have any conception of what ventilation means. Even when my voice was the only thing I had in the world, I slept with my windows wide open, summer and winter, and never caught cold in that way."
"Examine seriously into your list of social obligations, have the good sense to recognize that there is neither pleasure nor profit in most of what you regard as essential in that line, and simplify your social life—simplify it all you can."
"Complicated living breeds worry, and worry is the main enemy of health and

happiness—the one fiendish microbe that does more to destroy the health and happiness of mankind than any other.

"Make your home a pleasant place, cheerful, but well within your means. "Drink nothing but water or milk—especially drink lots of water. You never can drink too much of it."

"On the other hand, remember that alcohol is poison, which does untold damage within you; that wine, beer, coffee, and tea are poisons, too. Shun all of them as you would diluted vitriol."

Nervousness.

What may be called a minor degree of neurasthenia is the indefinite condition called "nervousness," says Youth's Companion. Sufferers from it are not incapacitated for business or social duties, nor are they seriously ill, like the confirmed neurasthenic, yet their existence is often a pitiable one. They are restless and unable to fix the mind on any subject, sleep is disturbed, and often there is an undefinable fluttering sensation within the chest.

They may have a good appetite and not feel ill physically. And herein lies their greatest danger, for they persuade themselves that all they need is a nerve tonic of some sort, or a little stimulant, and they dose themselves with various advertised remedies, one after another, or begin to drink a little wine or spirits."

The stimulation makes them feel better for a time, but the inevitable reaction comes, when they feel worse than before, and run again and again to the bottle of "tonic," or drink until they become confirmed drug takers or dram drinkers—and which is worst it would be hard to say.

In the majority of cases it will be found that the digestion is at fault. There may be no evident symptoms of dyspepsia—no nausea, distress after eating, or eructations—the food may be scarcely digested at all. The stomach does its work, perhaps, in the preliminary digestion of the food, but the intestines, where the assimilation of nutriment is, or should be, effected, are at fault.

Eat More Fruit.

If people ate more fruit they would take less medicine and have much better health. There is an old saying that fruit is gold in the morning and lead at night, says an exchange. As a matter of fact, it may be gold at both times, but then it should be eaten on an empty stomach and not as a dessert, when the appetite is satisfied and digestion is already sufficiently taxed, says "North American Horticulturalist." Fruit taken in the morning before the fast of the night has been broken is very refreshing and it serves as a stimulus to the digestive organs. A ripe apple or an orange may be taken at this time with good effect. Fruit, to be really good as an article of diet, should be ripe, sound and in every way of good quality, and, if possible, should be eaten raw. Instead of eating a plate of ham and eggs and bacon for breakfast, most people would do better if they took some grapes, pears or apples—fresh fruit as long as it is to be had, and after that they will fall back on stewed prunes, figs, etc. If only fruit of some sort formed an important item in their breakfast, women would feel brighter and stronger, and would have far better complexions than is the rule at present.

Caring for the Teeth.

Without good teeth there cannot be good mastication. Without thorough mastication there cannot be perfect digestion, and poor health results. Hence the paramount importance of sound teeth. Clean teeth do not decay. The importance of a sound first set of teeth is as great to the child as a sound second set is to the adult. Children should be taught to use the toothbrush early. Food left on the teeth ferments, and the acid formed produces decay. Decay leads in time to pain and the total destruction of the tooth. Pear trees require food in order to raise large luscious fruit. Manure them freely.

Give Me Content.

Dear Lord, to Thee my knee is bent, Give me content Full-pleasured with what comes to me Whatever it be; A humble roof—a frugal board. And simple hoard.
Broom Corn Seed, 30 c. per qt. Berry Plants cheap. Circulars free. A. B. KATKAMIER, Macedon, N. Y.

Horse Owners Should Use GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy
A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.

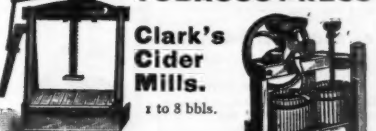


Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRE.
Impossible to produce any scar or bluish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blebs from Horses or Cattle.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address: **THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio.**

SAMPSON TOBACCO PRESS



Clark's Cider Mills. 1 to 8 bbls.

CLARK'S DOUBLE ACTION CUT-AWAY HARROW will easily move 15,000 tons of earth one foot in a day.



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\$5. Buys the BEST ROOT CUTTER on EARTH. Send for circulars to CUTAWAY HARROW CO. Higganum, Conn.

BEST FRUIT PAPER

No one who wishes to grow fruit can succeed without getting all the help possible. The best help, after practical experience, is a good paper giving the experience of others. The

WESTERN FRUIT GROWER

is one of the best fruit papers; 16 to 48 pages; fully illustrated; 50 cents per year. Special issues for December and January. Send subscription today; if not for a year, send 10 cents for four months' trial.

Western Fruit Grower, Box 1, St. Joseph, Mo.

ICE CUTTING

must be done quickly and cheaply to be profitable. When the ice is just right, the work must be rushed before a rain or thaw. Nothing so facilitates work as our **RED, WHITE AND BLUE ICE PLOW**. It's a strong, iron, fast cutter. Has our Patent Clearing Teeth. Two sizes. Cuts 7 1/2 and 9 inches deep. Either Regular or Adjustable Swing Guide. It's made specially for Icecreams, Hotels, Butchers, Farmers and others who wish to put up their own ice. It will more than save its cost on the first crop put up. We make ice tools of every description. Send for our free illustrated catalogue and prices.
AMES PLOW COMPANY, 23 MARKET STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

THE LIGHTNING Compressed Air Sprayer

PATENTED 1900.
Holds four gallons. Pump in a little air with the pump which is attached to the reservoir. No more labor required. Will kill all kinds of insects. Will spray tall trees. Will spray two rows of potatoes at one time and as fast as the operator can walk. Big money for agents. **D. B. SMITH & CO., Utica, N. Y., U. S. A.**

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. **SAFE** Always reliable. Ladies, ask for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PILLS** in **RED** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Ask your Druggist, or send 4 cents in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and Booklet for Ladies, in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. **Chichester Chemical Co. 2263 Madison Square, PHILA., Pa.**

TRIAL TREATMENT FREE. We will agree to forfeit \$500 for any case of Internal, External or Itching Piles the **Germ Pile Cure** fails to cure. Instant relief. Write at once. **Germ Medical Co., 225 E. 34 St., Cincinnati, O.** Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

THE "1900" FAMILY WASHER FREE.

Greatest Invention of the Age—
Labor and Expense of Wash-
ing Clothes Cut in Two.

No More Stopping, Rubbing, or Boiling of
Clothes. Every Household Needs One.



THE "1900" BALL-BEARING FAM- ILY WASHER SENT FREE

To anyone answering this advertisement, without deposit or advance payment of any kind, freight paid, on 30 days trial. The 1900 Ball-bearing Washer is unquestionably the greatest labor-saving machine ever invented for family use. Entirely new principle. It is simplicity itself. There are no wheels, paddles, rockers, cranks, or complicated machinery. It revolves on bicycle ball-bearings, making it by far the easiest running washer on the market. No strength required, a child can operate it. No more stooping, rubbing, boiling of clothes. Hot water and soap all that is needed. It will wash large quantities of clothes (no matter how soiled) perfectly clean in 6 minutes. Impossible to injure the most delicate fabrics.

An Enthusiastic Admirer.

CHICAGO, July 17, 1901.
Nineteen Hundred Washer Co.
I started to wash with your 1900 Ball-bearing Washer at 10:30 A.M., and in half an hour the contents of two machines were washed clean, rinsed and hung on the line. A neighbor called as I started to wash my little boy's waists (which were terribly dirty), and in 10 minutes I wrung them out, and we were very much surprised to see that there was not a spot left. On Monday we did a big wash of 15 machinefuls of clothes in 4 hours. The lady living upstairs saw that we turned out so much work in such a short time that she asked us to loan her the washer for Tuesday, which we did. She has a Washer, which she could never use, as it took a man to turn the machine. The "1900" is by far the best machine I ever saw. It works so easily that my little boy can run it. You are at liberty to refer anybody to me for further proof. MRS. A. H. CENYNER, 636 Diversey Boulevard.

Write at once for catalogue and full particulars to

"1900" WASHER CO.,
130 R STATE ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Bargains in Trees

We have a large assortment of all kinds of Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach and Cherry trees, also small fruit plants at low prices, but are making bargain prices on the following varieties:

KIEFFER STANDARD PEAR, RUSSIAN MULBERRY, AMERICAN ELM, HORSE CHESTNUT AND LOMBARDY POPLAR TREES.

If our spring catalogue does not reach you by February 1st, send for it, and take advantage of our special offers.

THANKSGIVING PRUNE

REMARKABLE FOR ITS KEEPING QUALITIES, GIVEN FREE.

This new and valuable prune introduced by us for the first time last fall, has been thoroughly tested by prominent orchardists. We offer free one Thanksgiving Prune Tree, 2 years old, with each order of \$10.00 or more made from prices quoted in Spring catalogue. If you do not receive this catalogue by February 1st, send for it.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor of— GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Canon City, Col., Nov. 18, 1901.

Professor H. E. Van Deman:

I was very much interested in the talk you gave us on fruit growing while in our city last winter, also, in your answers to inquiries in Green's Fruit Grower, so, I will ask you a few questions:

First. If one has a good brick fruit house with double walls will it be best to store apples in bushel boxes in the fruit house as soon as picked; or, would it be better to let them lie in piles on the ground a while before putting them away for the winter?

Second. Which is best for winter apples, a dry or damp cool room. We have a very dry atmosphere here.

Third. Can you tell me anything about the Champion and Senator apple trees, coming from a nursery in a neighboring state?—F. B. Q.

Reply:—1. If a fruit house is cooler than the outside temperature and especially if it maintains it evenly then the apples will be better preserved than if left in piles or in boxes or barrels in the orchard. The sooner they are put in a place where they will not lose their natural moisture by evaporation, and where they will be constantly cool, the better for them. Such a house as is mentioned ought to afford these conditions.

2. Dry air has often been said to be better than that which is moist for keeping apples, but this is at best a debatable question if not a mistaken idea, provided the air is cool. Indeed, it is quite certain that moist air is better than that which is dry, unless it is warm. Moisture breeds the germs of decay, but warmth must accompany it. The whole science of cold and cool storage is based on this principle. Sometimes apples are seriously injured by shriveling, by reason of drying out too much. Russets, which have little natural wax on their skins, are peculiarly affected in this way, because their moisture can more easily escape than if they were coated with an air-tight covering. Colorado has very dry air, as is stated, and to prevent unnecessary evaporation is quite important. I was in a most excellent fruit house in Utah last winter, that was made with very thick but not double stone walls. A temperature of from 30 to 35 degrees F. had been main-

tained for several months, so the owner stated, and without any artificial refrigeration. This was almost an ideal condition for apples, and the fruit stored there showed it to be so.

3. Champion is a name given an apple that originated in Arkansas and that is properly called Collins. It is a promising variety, but only under trial as yet. Oliver is the proper name for the variety called Senator and the same may be said of it as the above. Try them both in a moderate way.

Reply to F. A. Shryock, Va.:—Yellow Transparent is one of the earliest to bear, and also very early to ripen. It is so delicate in texture and color, being almost white, that it shows bruises easily and will not do well for distant shipment. Summer Rose is a small, red-striped and very early apple, of good quality. Red June is also a fine and very brilliant red apple of the same season.

As second early varieties the Fanny, Benotti, Williams, Garden Royal and Primate are excellent. The two latter are especially suitable for family use.

A little later the Chanango, Jefferis, Hawley and Fall Wine are among the best.

Sod culture is not my way to grow any kind of fruit trees, but there may be cases in which it is the only way. There are places where there are so many rocks that plowing is impracticable and yet the trees grow well after they are well started. I have recently seen several such orchards in the Blue Ridge country, and not far from Winchester, Virginia, where the corresponding lives. But my plan in such a place would be to mulch the trees with coarse manure, forest leaves, etc., and also pile the stones that lie over the ground under the trees. The latter help to keep down weeds and the ground moist under them. Under such conditions almost any class or variety will do well, but I know of none that are especially suited to sod-culture.

The Orange quince is the best one for general use, so far as I know. There are other good kinds that are being tested, of which the Borgeat, Van Deman and Rhea are quite prominent. Champion is a good one that ripens very late and where this is desirable it will be a good variety to plant.

In the line of pears, I would think the Tyson, Clapp, Howell, Seckel, Bartlett, Sheldon, Bosc and Lawrence a good selection and will ripen in the order named.

As both sour and sweet cherries flourish exceedingly well in the Shenandoah valley and adjacent regions, I would advise planting both. Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello are the best of the sour kinds. Tartarian, Napoleon and Windsor are among the best of the sweet varieties.

Greensboro and Sneed are about the best very early peaches. After these the Bishop, Carman, Mountain Rose, Reeves, Chairs and Salway will make quite a complete list.

Red Cross, Wilder and Fay are all good red varieties and White Imperial is the best of the white ones. Houghton and Industry are good gooseberries.

Winchell, (also called Green Mountain,) Campbell, Niagara, Concord, Delaware, Brighton and Vergennes are all good grapes.

Michel is one of the very early strawberries. Following this in succession are Tennessee, Warfield, Bubach, Clyde and Gandy.

Loudon is the best of all the red raspberries, although Miller is earlier. Kansas, Eureka and Cumberland are about the best of the black ones. Of the blackberries proper there is none better than Early Harvest, Agawam, Minnewaska, Erie and Eldorado. Lucretia dewberry is very early and so is the Mayes or Austin.

Of the Japanese plums Red June, Abundance, Burbank and Wickson are good. Farleigh and French are about the best of the damsons. Fellenberg is the best of the prunes for the climate of Virginia.

All fruits are benefited by plenty of stable manure applied judiciously, and it would be difficult for me to say which would be improved most.

In Virginia it makes little or no difference whether fruit trees of any kind are planted in fall or spring, but where the winters are severe, I always prefer to plant the stone fruits in the spring and if they are very severe all kinds should be planted at that time of year.

Reply to L. A. Butts, Iowa:—There are two borers that seriously affect apple trees in Iowa, and I do not know which one in this case is giving the most trouble. The Round Headed borer works into the body of the tree near the ground and just under it. This may be in a large measure prevented from getting into the trees by binding almost any tough paper closely about the trunk for about ten inches next the ground. If the beetle that lays the eggs cannot get to the bark it will not lay them.

The Flat Headed borer is a far worse enemy to fight, because it works higher and is harder to find. I have seen borers of this species in Kansas and Texas fully two feet from the ground in large trees. They work mostly on the south or sunny side of the trunk and lower branches. Wrapping the trunk will keep them away, but this is almost impracticable. They rarely work in the shade, therefore, growing the trees so their own branches will shade the trunks is a good preventive. Digging them out early in the summer is the surest and best way to fight them that I know.

Reply to I. H. Goodwin, Henry Co., Ohio:—Black knot as found on both plum and cherry trees is from the same cause, which is the minute spores that are produced by a microscopic plant that feeds on the life of the trees mentioned. It lives on the wild cherry trees in many cases and this is sometimes the cause of the trouble appearing on the cultivated trees. Those so affected should be cut down and burned that infection may be prevented.

The plum curculio is the one which does the mischief to the cherry crop, and to the peach crop as well. It stings the apples but little. There is another curculio which troubles the apple and quince. Catching the bugs by jarring is the only practical remedy.

No, the cherry trees would not materially help the plum crop by attracting the bugs to lay their eggs in the cherries principally. They would work in both about alike, judging by what I have seen.

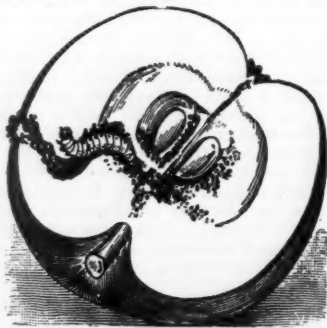
I do not know of any borer that works on plum trees, but those which work in peach and apple trees are entirely distinct although they are much alike in habit and appearance, except in case of the Flat Headed Apple Tree Borer being quite different from the Round Headed one which works near the ground. This latter one comes from eggs which are laid by a long brown and yellow striped beetle. The grub lives in the tree two years. The Peach Tree Borer comes from eggs that are laid by a steel or bluish colored moth, with long, slender wings.

It is not easy and scarcely possible to select peaches that are practically faultless, such as are asked for. Triumph is one that gives quite general satisfaction, because it is early, of fair quality, not much subject to rot and sells well. It is the best early yellow peach that I know. Sneed is of about the same season, creamy white, good in flavor, of medium size and not bad to rot. Greensboro is another variety of much the same character but has more red color. Carman is not one of the very earliest kinds but is a very good creamy white peach. Dewey is not much tested as yet. H. E. VanDeman.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I wish to congratulate you upon your new dress, quality thereof, of material and especially the new size. This enterprise on your part ought to pay and I believe it will. You deserved a 20th century "dress." May you live long and happy.—W. E. Keith, San Jose, Cal.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.

The question of spraying fruit trees to prevent the depredations of insect pests and fungus diseases is no longer an experiment but a necessity.

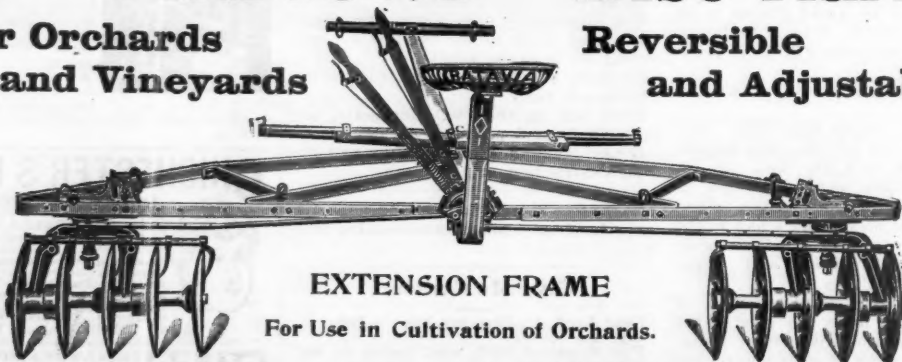


Our readers will do well to write to Wm. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and get his catalogue describing twenty-one styles of Spraying Outfits, and full treatise on spraying the different fruit and vegetable crops, which contain much valuable information, and may be had for asking.

The "DIAMOND" Disc Harrow

For Orchards
and Vineyards

Reversible
and Adjustable.



EXTENSION FRAME

For Use in Cultivation of Orchards.

THE JOHNSTON HARVESTER CO.,

Write for Our Catalogue.

BATAVIA, N. Y., U. S. A.

Correspondence

QUESTIONS.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower—Being a subscriber to your valuable paper, I would like to ask a few questions to be answered in the next issue of your paper:

1. Which do you consider the most profitable early blackberry? 2. Which do you consider the most profitable blackberry taking all things in consideration, Eldorado, Erie, Snyder, Mercereau, Minnewaska, or Taylor's Prolific? 3. Which is the most profitable, black or red raspberries? Also which variety do you consider the best of each kind? 4. What varieties of early, medium and late peaches do you consider the most profitable? 5. Do you consider Red June, Hale, Burbank and Wickson plums superior to other good varieties of plums? 6. Which variety of quince would you recommend as being the best? 7. Which varieties of strawberries, early, medium and late, would you recommend as the best? 8. What varieties of pears are the best? "A Subscriber," Illinois.

1. There is no very early blackberry that succeeds well with us. Taylor's Prolific is moderately early, valuable and hardy. 2. Minnewaska may not be surpassed by any blackberry, it is moderately early, but continues to bear very late. Rathbun is the largest of all blackberries. 3. Nemaha and Kansas are among the best black raspberries, Loudon and Cuthbert the best red. 4. Early Rivers is one of the best free stone peaches. Niagara, Elberta, Fitzgerald and Champion are perhaps the most valuable of the later varieties, but Stump the World, and Old Mixon free, and Mountain Rose, are exceedingly valuable. 5. These plums are valuable and are entirely different from the older varieties, but to say that they are better than any other varieties, might be claiming too much. Hale has not been fully tested yet. 6. Bourgeat quince will make double the growth of any other quince and is a valuable variety. Orange and Alaska are also valuable. 7. Our favorite strawberries, and we have tested many hundred varieties, are Van Deman for early, Corsican, Glen Mary, Brandywine, and Clyde for later varieties. 8. If I was confined to one variety of pear I think I should plant the Bosc, but Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Anjou, Lawrence and Kieffer are popular at our fruit farm.

GREAT APPLE CROP IN ARKANSAS.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: This is a great apple year for Arkansas and the apple growers are making lots of money. \$1.75 to \$2.00 is the ruling price, an unusually good one for this country and the crop is simply immense. With corn and other farm crops a total failure and orchardists getting rich, many farmers are coming around to the right side and are setting out apple trees. You will hear more about the Big Red Apple of the Ozarko in the near future.

Well as I fear I am taking up too much of your time I will close with best wishes for the prosperity of Green's Fruit Grower. Yours respectfully,

R. I. James,
Springdale, Arkansas.

ADVICE ABOUT PEACHES.

Delano Sanford, of Iowa, writes Green's Fruit Grower stating that the hard winters of Iowa are severe on peach trees, and asks whether peaches can be budded or grafted on native plum roots, thinking that these roots would be harder and more desirable for growing peaches.

In reply I state that I fear he will have difficulty in budding peach upon plum stocks. The only way to do with such budding would be to plant young plum seedlings, and to bud on the same season's growth, that is the new wood, to peach buds about September 1st. I never saw a peach tree grafted. Such grafting is exceedingly difficult, if not altogether impossible. I have never been able to see much advantage in budding the peach upon plum roots.

McINTOSH APPLE.

The editor of Green's Fruit Grower recently sent a beautiful apple to Colonel G. B. Brackett for identification, stating that it seemed to be of the Fameuse type. Mr. Brackett replies as follows: Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:

I am in receipt of yours of the 7th instant and the specimen apple you send for identification. This is undoubtedly McIntosh. You are right in supposing it to be of the Fameuse type. It is fully equal to the Fameuse in quality and hardly as liable to scab as that variety. It is somewhat similar in quality to the

Shiawasee which is also of the Fameuse family. G. B. Brackett, Pomologist.

APPLE CROP IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I have been trying to get a new subscriber for your excellent paper. Potatoes are being sold for \$1.45 a barrel, delivered at our station. Now about the apples; you inquired of me concerning a car load. I gave the letter to one of the large fruit growers who said they were getting \$3.50 per barrel for apples now, and expected ere long to get \$4 per barrel, therefore the price would be too high after paying duty and freight to Rochester, N. Y. A great many of the orchards have been sold in bulk—some for \$500, \$800, \$1,000 etc.

Quite a number ship to the English market via Halifax, being direct east and less freight. English agents come over and employ residents to buy for them on commission, others buy and pay cash on delivery, they ship to the English market; sometimes where there is a good market they ship to Boston for the American trade, thus you see it is easy to dispose of apples in this valley at very good prices. Many persons who have a large orchard of winter fruit hold until later in the year, waiting for still higher prices. Last week there were over 20,000 barrels of apples shipped from Berwick Station. John Mealey.

REPORT FROM KANSAS.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—We had the coldest and wettest season last spring I have seen for some time, accompanied by much snow. This was followed by the driest and hottest summer, and the most pleasant and prosperous fall I have seen for many years. Think of 100 days without rain and the thermometer standing 80 to 105 in the shade, and high winds prevailing much of the time. Pastures looked as brown as in January, but for all that the cattle and sheep look well. The leaves and fruit burned on the trees and vines. The latter part of July we had copious rains and in ten days everything looked green and fresh as in June of the ordinary year. We again planted our gardens (in July) and now October 15th, we have all kinds of vegetables the same as in spring; lettuce, radishes, etc., the finest ever seen. We harvested a fine crop of wheat. Corn was 1-3 of a crop and flax almost a failure. Potatoes were a very light crop. Berries of all kinds almost a failure. The cherry and grape crop was good. The apple crop was fair; there were only a few pears. There was a big crop of peaches. During the drought I lost many of my evergreens and much of the fine shrubbery I have been collecting for 25 years.—D. W. Florry.

MANURE FOR ORCHARDS.

M. F. Corey, of Massachusetts, asks of Green's Fruit Grower advice as to what manure to use for orchards, etc. Reply: There is nothing better for orchards than barnyard manure, and I advise you to buy it of neighboring villages as far as you are able and spread it broad cast over the orchard at any time especially during the winter. In addition to this you can use wood ashes, unleached, or commercial fertilizers containing phosphoric acid and potash, principally. We use Planet Junior cultivators with iron frames. There are many good cultivators. For keeping our orchards cultivated, we use disc harrow, made to extend to one side so as to run close to the trees. Yes, I would get the newly cleared land in fine condition, nearly subdued before planting to any kind of fruit. I do not know what is the trouble with your strawberries, ours do not rot. They are always softer on low land than on uplands.—Ed. G. F. G.

FRUIT GROWING IN MICHIGAN.

We have asked the following questions of J. N. Sterans, the veteran Michigan fruit grower, and give his replies:

First—Is the outlook for fruit growing in this country as promising as it was ten years ago, and if not, why not? Reply: I think it is for the up-to-date fruit grower.

Second—Is fruit growing in Michigan as prosperous as in the past? Reply: I have been growing fruit for market for thirty-five years, and think the outlook as good as ever to the fruit grower qualified as above.

Third—In Michigan which is the more profitable, large fruits or small fruits? Reply: The large fruits pay me better, as a rule, but I find it profitable to grow small fruits also. Occasionally there will be a failure of large fruits, then the small fruits pay especially well.

Fourth—What six varieties of peaches would you recommend for hardness and other desirable features for market pur-

poses? Reply: Kalamazoo, Golden Drop, Elberta, Smock Free, Beer's Smock and Salway. These come after the rush of Southern peaches. I name Kalamazoo first, possibly because I am prejudiced in its favor as it originated with me over twenty years ago. It has paid me twice as much money for same number of trees as any other sort, for fifteen years.

Fifth—What six varieties of apples would you advise for Michigan for market? Reply: Duchess, Hubbardson, N. Spy, Jonathan, Sutton's Beauty, Wagner.

Sixth—What six varieties of pears would you advise for market in Michigan? Would you prefer dwarf or standard pear trees? Reply: Bartlett, Clargau and Lawrence for standards, Clapp's F, Louise Bon Bon, Jersey and Duchess for dwarfs. The latter must have strong clayey soil. I know of no business that it pays better to act upon the "Golden Rule" than the fruit business.

J. N. Stearns.

MY MISTAKE.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I am 56 years old to-day. I am sitting on a knoll looking over my apple orchard, thinking of the many occupations I have followed, looking over the past years of toil. I have long desired to own an orchard, now I have one that I am proud of, but as I look backward I can see how much easier I could have secured this orchard, and how much sooner, if I had known at first what I know now. I delayed my orchard, thinking I must make money enough first to buy a farm, but it took me many years to do this. Now I wish that I had begun setting out my orchard much earlier, planting a little each year and thus continuing until my orchard was complete. Then instead of having an orchard newly planted, my orchard would have been twenty or more years old, and bearing crops of fruit.—Horace F. Wilcox, California.

QUICK APPLE PICKING.

John Mealey, of Kings county, Nova Scotia, is a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower, which he has taken for many years. He says he is much pleased with the paper. In a recent letter he says that his neighbor, Fred Fisher, picked 18 barrels of apples from the trees between 4 o'clock in the afternoon and sun-down, or in two and one-half hours. He had to carry the barrels from the road to the trees, the farthest tree being 120 steps distant. To satisfy himself, Mr. Mealey counted the barrels and paced the distance. He asks "is not this good for the down Easterners in Evangelica land?" It is a pleasure, particularly in this season of scarcity, to look upon a large orchard, each tree of which is so heavily loaded with fruit that the lower limbs are touching the ground, weighted with fine, large and beautiful colored winter apples, with a good prospects for good prices. His locality is in the famous apple region of N. S., and he writes our editor that he should come down in the apple season and see what they are doing in that part of the country. We are aware that N. S. produces apples that are not surpassed by those growing in any other part of the world.

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The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 51 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, O.

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Correspondence Continued.

AUTUMN IN THE VINEYARD.

When planted, grape vines should be cut back to 3 or 4 buds. Allow 2 or 3 canes to grow. Allow these to branch at will. The object of the first season is to obtain such vigorous growth as will establish a good root system. Late in November, the first year's growth in the vineyard should again be cut back to about four of the most vigorous buds. Our plan is to ultimately trim to 2 wires, the lower wire 24 to 30 inches from the ground, the upper 3 1-2 to 4 feet. On soil that has been heavily fertilized and is naturally rich, it might be well to have a third wire 5 to 6 feet from the ground, to give foliage of the rampant growing vine more sun and air. Pruning is a simple operation if the fundamental principle is kept in mind. The fruit is borne near the base of the growing shoots of the season, and the bearing shoots of next season are always from the growth of this. The intent in cutting away portion of the vine is to have only a sufficient number of buds on canes of the current season's growth to give such an amount of fruit the coming season, as the age and strength of the vine can support. Pruning should be varied to suit the habit of different varieties. The stronger growing varieties should have more wood allowed than the weaker. The vines should not be allowed to bear much fruit until strong enough to grow vigorous canes with strong laterals. Vigorous laterals develop near their base productive of fruit buds. These laterals are cut back from 4 to 6 buds depending on the age and strength of the vine. Allow as much fruit to set as the vine can sup-

he does not have a fair chance. I hope the bachelor will yet find and secure his prize.—O. S. Rice, N. H.

My daughter 13 years old had a swelled neck which appeared like goitre. We burned sponges in an iron kettle until reduced to a fine powder, then mixed a teaspoonful of the powder with extracted honey, taking it once each morning, and three mornings in succession; then omitted the dose for three days until nine doses had been taken; then after waiting nine days, began again at first. Before the expiration of the nine days, the tumor was greatly reduced in size and soon there was a radical cure. Several years have passed with no return of the malady. My sister tried the same remedy and was also cured, as was also a neighbor's daughter. Notice that the sponges must be burned to ashes.—T. S. Gilbert.

PEACHES AND BLACKBERRIES.

I had twenty-five Triumph peach trees set out in 1898, which were loaded with peaches this year. I thinned out the fruit which was large and fine, but during July and the early part of August, they rotted badly. Is this variety liable to rot?

It has been an unfavorable season for fruits in New Jersey. Last year I had a fine crop of blackberries. This year these blackberries blossomed and set fruit, but they dried up and yielded no marketable fruit. What do you think has caused the trouble with my blackberry crop? A Subscriber.

Reply: Triumph peach was highly recommended, but we have found it of no value, and have discarded it, as it



This illustration shows how attractive the wood lot may be made. Naturally woodlands are filled with underbrush, or the young trees are growing so closely together as to make it impossible for them to thrive. Where the young growth is too dense a portion of it should be cut out in August. If cut at that season the sprouts are not so likely to come up. A few goats kept in the wood-lot will keep the underbrush cleared up effectively, the goats eating every twig within reach. The woodlands may be made the most attractive feature of the farm. Every ruralist should take pride in his wood-lot.

port and grow to perfection in quality.

The third season it would not be well to allow the vine to bear more than 15 to 20 bunches. The fourth season a well-handled vineyard is nearly full bearing. The fifth and sixth years probably near at its best.

The Duchess of Oldenburg apple is a standard as to hardihood because it invariably ripens its wood early in the fall long before the approach of winter. We find among varieties of apples that those are the hardest which have the wood most completely ripened before the earliest late fall or winter periods of severe weather. An unripe tree may be damaged in October. Sometimes unripe trees are severely damaged by the first severe frost or rather freeze coming in September. It follows therefore that early ripening of wood is the measure of hardihood. It is quite true that the average seedling may be harder than some budded varieties, notably those of the Crawford type or others of similar hardihood. Such varieties should be grown only in peach districts, where the winter temperature never runs lower than 10 to 16 degrees below zero. E. F. Stephens.

MARRIED LIFE.

Dear Editor: I have been much interested in all that has been printed under the above title in our good Fruit Grower—more beautified and convenient now than ever in its new dress.

The family is the foundation of all that is good and lovely in society; and marriage is the foundation of the family. I am glad the widower is likely to get a wife. Any one in his circumstances—who can be sure he may not be some time?—is so bound by circumstances and the treadmill of daily toil at home, that

rots so badly after being picked. It is also said to be nearly free-stone, but we have found it to be cling-stone. We cannot account for the failure of your blackberries, other than that possibly your vines were injured by the severe winter, but I hardly think it probable.

SUCCESS WITH BRANDYWINE STRAWBERRIES.

S. S. Smith, of Atlanta, Ga., gives Green's Fruit Grower his experience with this valuable strawberry. Mr. Smith is a lover of the beautiful in nature all the way from birds to strawberries and takes much pleasure in the aesthetic side of strawberry culture. He says: The past season I kept a record of the sales of a small plot of Brandywine. The plot embraced 1-8 of an acre on a hillside. It was carefully plowed and fertilized, being a neglected spot. Six bushel of hard-wood ashes were spread broad cast, plants were set in rows 3 1-2 feet apart. Two loads of well rotted manure were scattered along in the rows and then mixed thoroughly with the soil. The plants were set 1 foot apart in the rows. Such excessive manuring would not be necessary upon most fertile soils. In the fall I applied 200 pounds of bone dust to the patch and four bushel of wood ashes. My reward came in the shape of large thrifty vines, and a crop of exceedingly large and handsome strawberries. When strawberries were selling at 5 cents at retail, I sold my Brandywine at 12 1-2 and 15 cents wholesale, they being sold again at 15 and 20 cents by the grocer. I marketed 575 quarts, receiving \$81.50, and I kept no account of the large quantity that my family consumed which was at least 100 quarts.

OUR KANSAS LETTER.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

I think a great deal of Green's Fruit Grower, and would not be without it. I lay aside all other papers and read yours. I am a Kansas man and thought perhaps your readers would like to hear something about my experience with fruit growing in this state. I have my ground plowed in the fall and during the winter haul on rotted manure for cultivation in the spring; then I harrow and mark ready for planting. I prepare the ground this way for all small fruits. You would be surprised to see how the young strawberry, blackberry and raspberry plants have grown, notwithstanding the dry season we have had. I started with five acres of early hardy blackberries, and 1-2 acre strawberries in bearing. This has been the driest and hottest year we have had since 1860, so old settlers say; for 15 weeks we did not have enough rain to lay the dust. I gave my plants good cultivation, and I don't believe I lost a dozen out of 5,000 on account of the drought, but lost some by white grubs. I have the finest strawberry bed in this part of the country. The yield was only about half a crop, but the berries were fine, and in such great demand I could not supply all of my customers. My blackberries were almost a total failure. I received only about 250 crates from 5 acres. In 1898 my blackberry crop was almost a failure on account of the cold wave that struck us when the wood was not matured and the winter was severe. I have 20 varieties of strawberries growing this season, Burback, Bismarck, Haverland, Jessie, Drouth King, Excelsior, Gandy, Johnson's Early, made the best growth, while the Bederwood, Crescent, Warfield, Enormous, and Clyde proved poor plant makers. I intend to make a business of fruit-growing.—A Subscriber.

FRUIT GROWING IN TEXAS.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Here in South Texas we cannot grow such superior apples as you grow in the North and East, but pears, peaches, plums and figs do remarkably well here. When it comes to small fruits no country can compare with this part of Texas. It is the home of the strawberry, blackberry, dewberry, these all grow to perfection. Thompson strawberries, Lawton and Dallas blackberries are favorites. Fruits are grown here to send to the northern markets early; all kinds of vegetables succeed well. We grow all winter for shipment North. We can keep on planting and gathering at all seasons. This is no place for lazy people. Land is very cheap here and oats and corn succeed well. We have plenty of fleas, bed-bugs and mosquitoes. Success to Green's Fruit Grower, it is the best fruit journal I ever saw. It is also full of live reading matter on subjects of great interest to me. W. A. Rogers.

EXPERIENCE WITH PEARS.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: About ten years ago I planted 130 Bartlett pears and 100 Duchess Dwarfs. The Bartletts were standard, both have received the same treatment, but my Duchess have not proved profitable. They do not seem to have roots enough to hold the trees up straight against the winds. The Duchess matures about the time to get blown off by the October gales. This year I sold the Bartletts from 130 trees for \$65.00 on the trees, the buyer to pick and do all the work; while 100 trees of the Duchess brought me in only \$15. J. Wickins.

Reply: Duchess is one of the strongest growers and needs to be headed back severely every year. The common mistake in growing the Duchess Dwarf pear is, in allowing the top of the tree to get too large and top-heavy, in which case they are often bent over by the wind. This can be remedied by cutting back the new growth severely every year, keeping the trees down with branches close to the ground. Dwarf pear trees can be kept at any size desired by proper pruning.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

TREE AND VINE REMEDIES.

Mr. Editor, Dear Sir—Say to your correspondent from Utah he can kill grape blight by using sulphur. Let him take a large spoonful of sulphur, some lime mixed in two gallons of water and, spray it on vines, or maybe put on with a whisk.

The following formula will kill the dreaded fire blight, which is so destructive to pears and apples, especially in the West. Make a wash as you would for whitewash, put in plenty of sulphur, give the bodies of the trees a good coat of it, spray the tops with the thinner mixture. The wash will check gummy exudation which sometimes attacks cherries and plums.

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Correspondence Continued.

SUCCESS WITH PLUMS AND HAY.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:

Three years ago last spring I set out 1,425 Japanese plum trees. If my life be spared a few years longer I will tell you about them. They produced about 400 baskets this year. The fruit was very large. I used no fertilizer of any kind but kept the land intensely cultivated to the depth of 5 and 6 inches. I didn't raise a weed or spear of grass; nothing but the largest and best flavored plums of this kind I ever saw. My little book on grass culture costs but a stamp. Send for one. Every farmer should have it.

From time to time there has been some questions raised about making money in intense grass culture. Below I give the results of seven acres for twelve years, giving the facts and figures covering all the outs and ins. I have figured the price of hay at \$12 per ton, but the average price for which I have sold it has been over \$16 per ton. Total product, 588 tons at \$12 per ton, \$7,056; less total cost, \$1,474.60; total profit in twelve years, \$5,581.40.

George M. Clark, Higganum, Conn.

PEACH AND PLUM EXPERIENCE.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—My peach crop during the early summer was very promising. Every limb, seemingly, hung full. The soil was so rich and the season so hopeful that I began early to prop up the limbs. My early Triumph was a sight to behold, not for me only, but for hundreds who passed along the street. In due time the peaches began to grow rapidly and to color beautifully. The limbs bent with their burden so gracefully that I thought the vigorous beauty knew its business and all would be well. But one night there was rain and wind, and the outlook changed! One branch that split and fell probably had a bushel on it. It was not wholly severed from the tree and I replaced it and bound it securely with ropes. The peaches remaining, and there were many of them, would not ripen, but would rot on the tree, and the loss was total except what fell on the ground and were eaten by the chickens. When too late, I said I should have thinned them when small to six inches as the Fruit Grower recommends. Had I picked them when full grown, though hard, doubtless they would have ripened up. Waited for them to soften, and lost all.

Have given the above experience with the hope that others may be aided through my failure. I believe the editor tells us in the September issue to pick the peaches when hard.

I have referred to the Triumph peach; but the Elberta early and Late Crawford did not do much better. They ripened in a way but not as in other years. Nor was the flavor the same. Some would ripen on one side while hard and green on the other and instead of being free stones they clung so tenaciously this year that we had to can them with the stones. My oldest Crawford tree acted this year like a house divided against itself. The limbs could not agree among themselves as to time of ripening. One large limb stubbornly held out three weeks longer than the others before the fruit would soften up. It would be interesting to know the cause. Have wondered whether peaches, like people, may not sometimes miss it as to the day or month even. A religious neighbor of ours came down one Sunday morning with his oxen yoked up ready for the day's work. He returned quite crest fallen when my father informed him, in a gentle way, that it was the Sabbath.

I had one Satsuma plum tree that gave us more than a bushel. But of the six or more kinds the Wixon is the largest, if not the best, fruit, judging by six specimens from a two years old tree. Yet all are beautiful and delicious. A New York state prune blossomed this year for the first time and the fruit held on until about an inch long, then it rotted and fell off. Other plum trees were near it and bore some fruit. Moore's Arctic, set the fruit in thick clusters, but most of it rotted on the tree before getting fully ripe. Will the editor please give the cause and remedy for the above cases?

B. A. Sherwood.

Reply:—I do not think that the rapid growth of the plum trees had anything to do with the rotting of the fruit. Plum rot is often caused by fungus. A spray of Bordeaux mixture in June or July will prevent it in a measure at least. Thinning the fruit is also a preventive. Triumph peach acted the same way here, and we discarded it.—Editor of Green's Fruit Grower.

APPLES OF SODOM.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: In the Fruit Grower for November on page 15 is

a paragraph stating that "Dead Sea fruit" or the "apple of Sodom" is not a myth but a reality and a deadly poison, though beautiful to the eye. The plant belongs to the potato (and tomato) family (Solanaceae) and is called Solanum sodomium by botanists. Marion Harland in her book of travels in Palestine says that her guides brought her branches of the plant bearing fruits. The plant, she goes on to say, is a good deal like a tomato value and the fruit is built on the same principle as regards the seed cavities, etc., and that while not edible or at least not very good, it is not at all poisonous. The tomato was once thought to be deadly, you know. We see fruits every day which are better to look at than to eat without particular remark, but "Dead sea" and "Sodom" are names to conjure with.

E. S. Gilbert, N. Y.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:

Will you please answer the following questions? What should you use for fertilizer for apple trees that had never been fed, and not convenient to plow or dig around; how much per tree? Is it desirable to whitewash body and limbs after scraping, if so shall I use strong salt water and lime, or what would you recommend?

Reply:—There is no better fertilizer for apple trees than barnyard manure spread broadcast over the ground as far as the branches extend. You will find cultivation in your orchard will add very much to the growth and health of your trees, but do not plow deep or cultivate deep. Turn under the sod as shallow as possible, not plowing over four inches deep, and then keep the soil cultivated continually, this is the only way to grow superior fruit. Then you should have further a spray apparatus to spray your trees two or three times a year. Whitewash will do no injury and may do some good, but personally I have never practiced whitewashing. Ordinary whitewash is good enough.—Editor of Green's Fruit Grower

THE DOG QUESTION.

Mr. E. E. Collins of Wisconsin writes the editor of Green's Fruit Grower expressing his disapprobation of dogs. He favors a heavy dog tax that it may bring in revenue and rid the farm and village of the great army of vagrant dogs to the discomfort, annoyance and danger of the inhabitants. He adds: "Think of the ravished seed beds in the flower and vegetable gardens that cause so many anxious hours. Consider the despoiled chicken coops and sheep folds reddened with blood of many victims; these are the nightly pastimes and amusements of vagabond dogs. During recent years three persons in this community have been bitten without the least provocation by these brutes, and placed in imminent danger of hydrophobia. Dogs that run uncontrolled about the village streets are a nuisance. Further evidence of their vicious character is found in the fact that wise legislators have deemed it necessary to place upon the statute books of the state provision for the imposition of a license fee. In the absence of which these dogs are not considered property, and if troublesome may be shot or destroyed as any other pest.

"To live content with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable; and wealthy, not rich; to listen to stars and birds, babes and sages, with open heart; to study hard; to think quietly, act frankly, talk gently, await occasions, hurry never."

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I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address, MRS. C. B. MILLER, Box 150, Kokomo, Ind.

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This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something." Barred P. Rock and White Wyandotte, good breeding cockerels, \$2.00 each; pullets, \$2.50 each; trios, \$6.00. Eggs in season from Prize Stock, \$1.50 for 13. Also, S. C. Brown Leghorn good breeding cockerels, \$1.00 each; pullets, \$1.50 each; trios, \$4.00. Eggs in season, \$1.00 for 15.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

500 PIGEONS WANTED: stamp for reply. Fred. Sudow, Amityville, New York. Breeder: Mongolian, English Pheasants, \$3.50 each; setting, \$1.75; Golden Pheasants, \$3.50 setting; 25 varieties Poultry. Ancovles, Hamburgs, Seabright Poultries, Indian Runner Ducks, etc., 90c setting; Fantails, all colors, \$1.50 pair; (exchanges.)

TWO open cotton bolls, showing both the seed and the long, fleecy lint, for 10c. Address Cotton Grower, Box 19, Mocksville, N. C.

INSERT YOUR NAME in our Poultry Directory and receive sample poultry papers, catalogues, etc., every day. Only ten cents silver. Poultry Directory Co., Goshen, Ind.

FOR SALE—Farms, both large and small; if you wish to buy or sell send for monthly bulletin. W. H. Burke, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

FINE Barred Plymouth Rocks for sale cheap. Send stamp for particulars. Mrs. W. E. Short, Columbiaville, Lapeer Co., Mich.

WANTED—A lady partner, one who has literary inclinations, preferred. Address P. O. Box, Kensington, Md.

FOR SALE—300 acre farm near 3 cities, convenient to steam and electric roads, necessary buildings, some low grounds; price \$13.50 per acre. E. Duval, Manchester, Va.

Baptist clergyman, now living in the South, desires a Northern pulpit. A very modest salary will be acceptable. Address me and I will forward: C. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.

LEGHORN—Single and Rose Comb, White, Single Comb, Brown and Buff; 15 eggs, 75 cents; 105, \$4.00. Mr. and Mrs. S. Rider, Maryland, Otsego Co., New York.

PURE WHITE GUINEAS, \$1.50 per pair, with red legs and heads; Mongolian pheasants, \$4 a pair. W. H. Wood, Birmingham, Mich.

ROSE Comb Brown Leghorn, Barred Plymouth Rock, White Wyandotte. One at \$1.25; trio \$3.00. E. B. Ketcham, South Haven, Mich.

PLANTS WANTED of red and black Raspberry, Blackberry and Strawberry, also peach trees. Please state what varieties you have and prices. M. Brown, No. 30 Highland avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

BARRED Plymouth Rock, Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Pekin Ducks; superior stock at a low price; write me. A. L. Cary, Lewis, Ohio.

2000 BIRDS FOR SALE—All varieties—Poultry and Pigeons, also Hares. Send for information and descriptive colored 60-page book. Mailed for 10 cents. J. A. Bergey, Telford, Pa.

BREEDING STOCK now ready. Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively; don't inbreed and weaken your stock. Cockerels \$1.50, Pullets \$1.00. Chas. L. Hydorn, Morristown, N. Y.

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We will mail to any address full information, how to grow hair upon the baldest head, stop hair falling out, cure weak eyebrows and eye-lashes, scanty parting, scurf, dandruff, itching scalp and restore gray and faded hair to its natural color. Send 2c. for Free Trial Treatment, one bottle Hair Grower, and Hair Scalp Soap. Address: LORRIMER & CO., Dept. 31 115 N. FACA ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

FREE A WATCH AND CHAIN and CHARM for a few hours work. We give this elegant Gold laid stem Wind and Stem Set watch and a beautiful heavy Gold plated watch-chain and charm, either ladies or gents' style. Absolutely Free for selling our perfume. The chain is made of heavy gold plate in the latest design and a very pretty charm. The watch is a beauty, handsomely engraved in a beautiful design. It is made by one of the largest factories in the world, finely finished and fully guaranteed. We expect to give away thousands of these presents to introduce our goods. Send your name and address and we will send you 12 pips of perfume to sell at 10 cents each. When sold send us \$1.20 and we will send you the ladies' or gents' watch-chain and charm as described above. We send presents promptly. **EMPIRE PERFUME CO.,** 330 Fulton St., Dept. 150 Brooklyn, N.Y. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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House and Home.

A house is built of bricks and stones, of silis and posts and piers;
But a home is built of loving deeds that stand a thousand years.
A house, though but a humble cot, within its walls may hold
A home of priceless beauty, rich in Love's eternal gold.

The men of earth build houses—halls and chambers, roofs and domes—
But the women of the earth—God knows!—the women build the homes.
Eve could not stray from Paradise, for, oh, no matter where
Her gracious presence lit the way, lo! Paradise was there.

—Nixon Waterman.

Man's Advancement.

In an address made by Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, Mr. Gage said: "Whatever may be the truth as to the order of creation and the story of our earth, whether they were the result of an imperial mandate under whose influence they stood forth, or whether developed by a slow evolutionary movement reaching over a period of unrecorded time, it is certain that since man came upon the scene of his development in knowledge, industry and art has been along the line of a slow, upward movement. In his beginning as a tiller of the soil he knew nothing better as a tool than the crooked stick lying conveniently at his hand. By gradual steps, reaching over thousands of years, he achieved for himself the modern plow. His first means of transportation were his own shoulders, or, preferably, the back of his wife. He soon learned that he could haul his burden upon a fallen branch of a tree or an uncouth sled dragged across the bare ground. He discovered later two sections of a tree-trunk, connected together by an axle, reduced friction and made transportation easier, and, by steps infinitely slow and painful, he at last realized the giant locomotive, the steel rails and the iron bridge spanning great rivers. He first knew that he could rise upon a floating log, he then learned that this same log if hollowed out was increased in buoyancy and could be made to carry a greater burden and through the long and weary centuries he gained advantage, step by step, until we see under his control the ten-thousand-ton steamship of to-day.

Selected Notes.

Beauty may have no real advantages, but it catches the floating vote.

It is easier to protect one's self from an enemy than from a fool friend.

An old bachelor says being possessed is nine points of the law with women.

Instead of seeing snakes and other reptiles the bibulous tramp sees axes and wood saws.

A pretty girl who wears a perpetual smile may be jolly, but the monotony is something fierce.

The older a man gets the harder it is for him to feel sorry for a woman whose pug dog has just died.

Deeds rather than words prove an old man's love for a young girl—especially deeds for real estate.

Some men would get along better on the journey of life if they didn't consult so many contradictory guidebooks.—Chicago News.

If you are expecting to build you a poultry house before winter it will pay you to begin just as soon as possible. It should be made to face the south, so you can get the benefit of the sun through the windows that should be on that side. It should be well constructed on a solid and tight foundation. It is not necessary to spend a large amount in making ventilators, for too many of them are only death traps. The drafts they cause will strike the hens and give them a cold, or, what is worse, roup. The location of the house is as important as the house itself. Hens that must stay in damp quarters in winter can not be expected to lay even if fed on the best food. If the soil is not drained naturally it had best be well tiled, says Inland Poultry Journal.

Cuttings for new vines should be taken as soon as the leaves drop. They should be buried just frost deep, with the butts up, until May first. They should then be buried in the same position within five inches of the surface, and well raked and watered for a week. They should be stuck in the ground in rows with the large end down and the top of the cutting even with the surface. They should be well cultivated, and the cutting rows should be covered with earth for the first ten days.

It is estimated that Judge Patton, of Washington county, Arkansas, will realize \$15,000 from the sale of apples this season. The judge is badly crippled and not able to work, but his trees are growing him a respectable living.

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Why not start a business for yourself, reap all the profits and get a standing in your locality. If you are in some one's employ, remember he will not continue to pay you a salary only so long as he can make a profit out of your labor. In this era every bright man and woman is looking to own a business, to employ help, and to make money. It is just as easy to make money for yourself as it is to coin money for some grasping employer, who pays you a small salary each week. If you are making less than \$30 weekly it will pay you to read this announcement, for it will not appear again in this paper. If you read it and take advantage of the opportunity offered you, you will never regret it. To own a business yourself is certainly your ambition. We start you in a profitable business. Teach you absolutely free how to conduct it.

Gentlemen and ladies make \$20 to \$35 weekly at home or traveling, taking orders, using, selling and appointing agents for PROFESSOR GRAY'S Latest Improved, Guaranteed Plating Machines and Outfits. NO FAKE OR TOYS, but genuine, practical, complete, scientific outfits for doing the finest of plating on WATCHES, JEWELRY, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, CASTORS, TABLEWARE OF ALL KINDS, BICYCLES, SEWING MACHINES, SWORDS, REVOLVERS, HARNESS AND BUGGY TRIMMINGS, metal specialties; in fact all kinds of metal goods. HEAVY THICK PLATE, GUARANTEED TO WEAR FOR YEARS. No experience necessary.

There is really a wonderful demand for replating. You can do business at nearly every house, store, office or factory. Almost every family has from \$2 to \$10 worth of tableware to be plated, besides watches, jewelry, bicycles, etc. Every boarding house, hotel, restaurant, college or public institution has from \$5 to \$75 worth of work to be plated. Every jewelry, repair or bicycle shop, every dentist, doctor and surgeon, every man, woman and child you meet has either a watch, some jewelry, bicycle, instruments, or some articles needing plating. Besides the above there are hundreds of patentees and manufacturers of metal goods, bicycles, sewing machines and typewriter repair shops who want their goods plated, or to whom you can sell a plating outfit, furnishing them supplies for doing their own plating. Retail stores which handle hardware, harness, tableware and plated or metal goods all need a plating and polishing outfit for re-finishing goods that become worn, soiled, rusty or tarnished. Every undertaker requires a plating outfit for repairing and finishing coffin and hearse trimmings which are soiled, tarnished or worn. Manufacturers are making and selling tons of new tableware, jewelry, bicycles and various kinds of metal goods every month which has only a very thin plate, which, in a few weeks, wears off, making the goods unsightly, unfit for future use unless plated. Manufacturers of new goods do not replating on old goods whatever, but try to force the public to throw away the old and buy new at high prices, but this only makes the plating business better.

DON'T BE HARD UP.

New, Quick Process.



Royal Silver Outfit in Operation.

Shop Outfit for Gold, Silver, and Nickel Plating.

We Manufacture Complete Outfits All Sizes.

TREMENDOUS PROFITS.

The profits realized from plating are tremendous. To plate a set of teaspoons requires only about 3c. worth of metal and chemicals; a set of knives, forks or tablespoons about 5c worth. The balance of the price received for the work is for the agent's time and profit. Agents usually charge from 25c to 50c per set for plating teaspoons, from 50c to 75c for tablespoons and forks, and from 60c. to \$1.00 for knives. We allow you to set your own price for plating. Get as much as you can. You will have no competition. You know what it costs to plate the goods, and all you get over cost is profit. Some agents charge much more than the above prices, while others do the work for half and still make money.

Let us start you in business for yourself at once, don't delay a single day. Be your own boss. Be a money maker. We do all kinds of plating ourselves, have had years of experience and are headquarters for plating supplies. We manufacture our own dynamos and outfits, all sizes, and send them out complete, with all tools, lathes, wheels and materials; everything ready for use. We teach you everything, furnish all receipts, formulas and trade secrets free, so that failure should be impossible, and any one who follows our directions and teachings can do fine plating with a little practice and become a money maker.

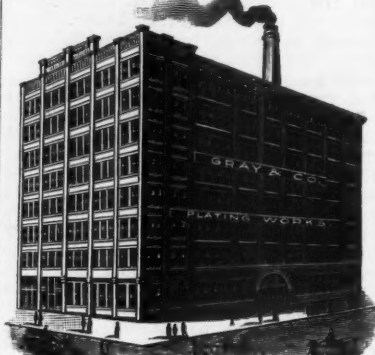
THE ROYAL SILVER OUTFIT.

Prof. Gray's FAMOUS DISCOVERY.

THE NEW DIPPING PROCESS is the latest, quickest, easiest method known. Tableware plated by simply dipping in melted metal, taken out instantly, with the finest, most brilliant, beautiful plate deposited. All ready to deliver to customers. MAKES THICK PLATE EVERY TIME. GUARANTEED TO WEAR 5 to 10 YEARS. A BOY PLATES 100 to 300 pieces tableware daily, from \$10 to \$30 worth of work, profits almost 100 per cent. Goods come out of plate finely finished. No polishing, grinding or work necessary, neither before or after plating. You will not need to canvass. Agents write they have all the goods they can plate. People bring it for miles around. You can hire boys cheap to do your plating, the same as we do, and solicitors to gather work for a small per cent. Put a small advertisement or two in your local paper and you will have all the plating you can do. The plating business is honest and legitimate. Plating on our machines gives good satisfaction. Wears for years; customers are delighted and recommend you and your work.

We are an old established firm, have been in business for years, know exactly what is required, furnish complete outfits and material, the same as we ourselves use, and customers always have the benefit of our experience. We are responsible and guarantee everything. Reader, here is a chance of a lifetime to go in business for yourself. We start you. Now is the time to make money.

FREE Write us to-day for our new plan and proposition; also valuable information how the plating is done. Sit down and write now, so we can start you without delay. If you wish to see a sample of plating by our outfits, send 2c. postage. Send your address anyway.



Factory and Warehouse of Gray & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Capital \$100,000. Employ 200 to 300 people daily.

When you deliver the goods plated to customers they will be well pleased, in fact, delighted with the work. We will pay for it promptly, and you will be given on an average twice as much work to be plated as they gave you the first time you called.

You Can Do Plating So Cheap

that every person can afford to have their goods plated. No tidy housekeeper will allow worn and rusty tableware to go before a guest when it can be restored and made equal to new. No person will wear jewelry or a watch, or ride a bicycle, or use a typewriter, sewing machine, or any machine made of metal from which the plate is worn off when they see samples of your work and hear your prices. People in this day and generation are too sensible and economical to throw away their old goods and buy new when they can have their old goods replated for so small a cost, making them, in many cases, better than when new. The best part of the plating business is that it increases fast and is permanent. Put out your sign, secure your outfit, do a little work and quickly you will be favored with orders. If you do not wish to do the plating yourself you can hire boys for \$3 to \$4 a week to do the work the same as we do, and solicitors to gather up goods to be plated on commission. It is not hard work, but is pleasant, and especially so when your business is netting you \$20 to \$35 a week for 5 or 6 hours' work a day.

GRAY & CO., Plating Works, 62 MIAMI BUILDING, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The above firm is thoroughly reliable and do just as they agree. The outfits are just as represented, and do fine plating, and after investigation we consider this one of the best paying businesses we have yet heard of.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower.